What Happened When the Lights Went Out

One week after the non-appearance of Leo Kottke in Mead Chapel, the MCAB-sponsored Homecoming Concert, originally scheduled to include Dreams and Cactus, then Mandrill and Cactus, and finally Cactus alone, started an hour and a half late. It included a statement by MCAB president Bruce Grogan that the group's contract had expired, a counter statement by the group that it would play for free, a power blackout in the Field House designed to silence the group, and finally, when the amplifiers came back on, a concert of loud, indiscernable music. What happened?

According to the Activities Board, the jazz-rock group Dreams notified the MCAB the Monday before the Friday concert that their drummer had quit the group, and consequently there would be no Dreams for the concert. To fill the gap, the MCAB contracted Mandrill to take the place of Dreams. This seemed to save the concert, until Mr. Tall received a call the night before the concert informing him that Mandrill's bongo player had suddenly taken ill.

With or without bongos, Mandrill wasn't coming, and it was too late to book another artist. College lawyers have been looking into grounds for a possible suit against either of the two groups or their agency.

At an emergency meeting Thursday night, the MCAB unanimously agreed to put on the Homecoming concert free, with Cactus the sole bill, accepting the havoc it might wreak on the Activities Board budget.

Friday night found a crowd of over nine hundred in the Field House, waiting for the concert to begin. Cactus' contract, according to Bruce Grogan, sepcified that the group complete one 90-minute set between 8 and 11 p.m. that night. However, at 8, the only thing on the stage was the group's unpacked equipment and assorted road managers trying to figure things out. It took almost two hours to set Cactus up and playing.

The redoubtable MCAB convened again sometime after 9 to decide what to about the concert. According to Grogan, Cactus had to start playing before 9:30 in order to fulfill the contract terms, the probability of which seemed unlikely. This time, the Activities Board decided to renegotiate a contract with Cactus, offering them $1,000 less than the original

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Evictionist Rennie Davis

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Geography Major Booms at Midd

Geography is the ninth largest out of 21 possible majors at Middlebury, serving also as an integral part of the environmental studies program. In addition, 220 students are enrolled in introductory geography, making it the largest lecture this semester. This student interest, claims geography professor Vincent Malmstrom, is a measure of geography's success now that 'students can shop on a free market basis' (without distribution requirements).

Malmstrom points out, however, that the growth of geography has precipitated something of a manpower crisis. 'Other departments, such as economics, English, and math, have several sections for their introductory courses, whereas, due to limitations in staff, we can only offer our introductory course during one time period, and we still end up with 220 students.'

'The administration's answer,' he says, 'is to limit the enrollment of our courses. On the other hand, geography has been used to boost growth statistics in the sciences. Over in Old Chapel they call us the geography problem.'

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Forum's Bureaucracy

The Middlebury College Student Forum met last Monday night. Discussion began with the Governor's Commission on Student Affairs, which has two slots this year to be filled by Middlebury students. Jack Kartez, last year's representative to the Commission, pointed out that those elected must be willing to represent the entire student body, and not just their own personal views. There is also an obligation to do independent work and to sometimes drive long distances to attend meetings. There was a debate as to whether elections for the two representatives should be college-wide, or held within the Forum. The latter course was chosen, with the stipulation that there will be much publicity beforehand (unlike the elections held for the Educational Policy Committee),, so that all those wishing to run for office may do so. This decision was based on the recognition that the Forum is quite fairly representative of the student body, and that only about 50% of the eligible students voted in the college-wide Forum elections.

President Bob Metzger set forth an organizational plan for the Forum. Metzger's work this summer with the U.S. Congress seems to have made an impression; his plan is a model of the congressional committee system. The Forum is broken down into five areas: grievance, governance, educational, community, and resources, each or which is further divided into small working groups. Each working group will have four to eight members, representing the Student Forum and students at large. Former attempts at a committee system within the student governing body have failed because the issues with which they have been concerned have been too broad. The present subgroups will concentrate on one specific topic and report their findings and recommendations to the Forum as a whole, to the various college governing councils, ant to the college community at large.

There are 19 working groups. The membership of five is already decided. They are the grievance, governance, 175th fund drive corporate responsibility, and admissions committee. The fourteen remaining groups all have places open for interested members of the College. They are as follows, with the number of places open shown in parentheses behind the

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Fall Offensive Leads to Comprehensive Strategy for '72

BY MARK SCHONBERGER

Rennie Davis, co-defendant in the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial and a prominent figure in the Anti-War Movement, spoke in Proctor Lounge Tuesday, October 12.

The rally, sponsored by the Radical Education Action Project, REAP, drew an overflow crowd that numbered about 200. Mr. Davis spoke emotionally on topics ranging from general views on the Anti-War Movement to concrete plans for this Fall's Offensive. After his talk he answered questions from the audience.

Davis began by saying that he had "found (himself) losing touch a little bit with VietNam this summer." The Anti-War Movement has gone on for a long time, and he, like many others, decided to step back and reflect upon it. But, he again focused in on Indochina after the announcement that President Thieu would run unopposed for the Presidency of South Vietnam. Davis described the corruption in the Thieu government and the fixing of both the Senatorial and Presidential elections.

"Attempt to Communicate"

During the election, Davis stated, there was a "desperate attempt to communicate to the people in this room, and to the people in this country, that it was a profound time in Vietnam." But he said, "I don't know why we didn't hear." Davis also applied this to Attica, where the prisoners had addressed their demands to the people of the United States, "and we didn't even pick it up."

Strategy Change

Twice during the speech, Davis expressed dismay with the results of the anti-war strategy in the past. He said that "a movement that can't speak to the people of this country is a movement of a shallow vision, and is thoughtless. We can barely gather our numbers to think about what it is we should do." Later in the speech he stated that "what we do together has really got to make sense now. We can't run around anymore with our rhetoric, our 'right ons', and our 'powers to the peopie.' Something more is required." But Davis said that "something more" is not supporting a democratic candidate.

Davis expressed the opinion that to work for a specific candidate would only place the movement in his "hip pocket." After gaining its support, he said, the nominee could simply turn around and write off the Anti-War Movement and concentrate on the economy. But he also stated he didn't think that mutinies of G.I.'s and a nationwide general strike "are a credible option either." Instead he said "that we have got to think about a strategy that is built around a simple objective - the defeat of Richard Nixon."

To this end the Anti-War Movement has planned the following Fall Offensive:

October 22-25 A people's Grand Jury in Washington will deliberate on the crimes of the Nixon Administration;

October 25 People's Armistice Day will be highlighted by a transcontinental telephone linkup between the North Vietnamese

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EQ News

BY TOM PLUMB

With the cooperation of the business office Environmental Quality is launching a campaign to cut down on the college's use of power. In an interview with Max Eaton, Assistant Business Manager, EQ was informed about the excessive waste of electricity on campus.

At Middlebury College the greatest use of electrical power, measured in kilowatts, occurs during the period of 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. The actual highest consumption is called the 'peak.' The highest peak reached is the capacity which power supplying sources must be prepared to deliver. Unfortunately, this peak occurs during the same general period for most users. There is unused capacity during night time periods. By building a pump storage sustem the power supplier is endeavoring to turn the unused capacity into a practical situation.

The more power we use the more need there is for power plants to supply this power. The purpose of the pump storage plant proposed for the Middlebury area is to provide power for peak times. During the peak hours of the day water will run down from reservoir through the plant (thereby producing power) and then to a reservoir beneath. During the night when power requirement is lower, excess power will be used again the next day.

Several ways were proposed to cut down on electrical consumption during peak periods which could help make the need for the pump storage plant unnecessary. First of all Mr. Eaton presented EQ with some basic facts. He estimated that three watts of lighting are used for every square foot of classrooms and labs, and that the average classroom is 500 sq. ft. in size. So this means 1500 watts of light per classroom. With 60,000 sq. ft. of labs and 30,000 sq. ft. of classrooms on campus, 270,000 watts or 270 kilowatts of power is needed to supply these rooms for each hour of the day. If all the lights in just these rooms (not the halls, dorms, bathrooms, etc.) are on during the same hour this is 270 kilowatt-hours of electricity used in a small fraction of the day. All these lights are never on at the same time, but the power plant has to be prepared to handle this amount of leectricity and therefore needs the capacity to produce it.

One of the ways that was suggested to make this peak lower was to turn off all the lights that are not being used. If ten 100-watt bulbs are turned off for one hour this saves 1,000 watts of electricity, but it may not necessarily lower the peak. So the need for the pump storage plant is still there. Turning off one 100-watt bulb for ten hours would save the same amount of electricity and definitely lessen the peak for the day by 100 watts. So EQ urges you to turn off lights that are not in use. If you are alone in a room or a lounge studying you don't need the whole room lit up. Instead use a lamp and turn off the overhead lights.

A second way that was suggested to lessen the peak need is to do anything that does not need to be done during the weekdays at night or on the weekends. The college is representative of most other places around the country in its times of greatest and least power demands. The need is lowest at about 4:00 and 5:00 a.m. when even the late-nighters have turned in for the night. Then from 6:00 to 10:00 a.m., people are starting to wake up, turn on their lights, use their electric razors, and cook breakfast. At 10:00 a.m. the demand starts to level off, reaching a peak at about 3:00 p.m. and starting on its downhill journey at about 10:00 p.m. when classrooms are not in use and people start going to bed. During the weekend many people have left campus and the classrooms aren't in use, so the power need is a great deal less. If you have laundry, vacuum cleaning, or anything else of that nature to do, save it for the night or weekend. This will reduce the peak demand and the need for the pump storage plant.

The third way is to use manual typewriters, razors, and appliances and to share refrigerators with friends. The power companies are brainwashing the public into 'going electric' and we are doing so. But this means power plants will have to be built to provide for this demand. The pump storage plant proposed for this area will inundate great parts of the countryside. In order to preserve this wilderness and farm land EQ urges you to cut down on electrical use and when you can, use power at off-peak times. This will help eliminate the need for a pump storage plant.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters, and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

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Amateur Radio Club Learns Alphabet of Morse Code

On Thrusday, Oct. 14, the Middlebury Amateur Radio Club held a radio signal code class. Walter 'Doc' Prince, faculty advisor for the club, taught those present the alphabet in the dots and dashes of the Morse code.

'Things are going great!' says Lance Collister, one of the club's founders and a sort of guiding force behind the organization. He said that the club now has tapes of Morse code transmitted at various speed levels for use by those who are learning code. These tapes will be in the tape library at Sunderland language center, and can be used in the language laboratories.

The amateur radio club has been in existence at Middlebury for a year, and now meets once a week to teach code and theory to students, faculty, and any other interested persons, in order to help as many as possible earn novice licenses. The novice radio operator is required to be able to receive five words of code a minute, and to know simple theory and rules and regulations. The novice license permits him to transmit and receive code within specific frequencies.

Middlebury College has a licensed radio station, located in Hillcrest hall, and members are presently trying to acquire equipment. There are three fully licensed 'hams' in the club at present--Lance Collister, Dave Wesley, and Randy Wolf--in addition to Mr. Prince, who is a member of the Old Timers Club of amateur radio, and has contacted over 106 different places throughout the world, including the Byrd expedition at the South Pole.

'Ham radio operators can contact and exchange ideas with people all over the world. They perform public services, as in providing communications during natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes, and invaluable help to the Red Cross 'eye bank'.

There are many phases of amateur radio into which the operator can branch off. One is 'trafficking'--receiving and relaying messages. And, some operators 'chase' countries, states, and cities--trying to contact stations in as many different places as they can. Other operators may work with high frequency radio, such as the project last spring in which Middlebury students bounced high frequency signals off the planet Jupiter.

The amateur radio club at Middlebury is soon to be affiliated with the American Radio Relay League, which is the largest organization of radio amateurs in the United States.

Former Dean Honored for Art Instruction

Dr. Mary F. Williams, a former Dean of Women at Middlebury College, was honored recently by Randolph-Macon Women's College where she received the fourth annual Gillie A. Larew Distinguished Teaching Award for excellence in teaching art.

Dr. Williams, who is professor of art and chairman of the art department at Randolph-Macon, served as Middlebury's Dean of Women in 1946. She was selected for the Larew Teaching Award as 'a member of the faculty who is characterized by sound scholarship and effectiveness as a teacher in the classroom.' The award, which carries a prize of $2000, was made by Randolph-Macon President William F. Quillian, Jr. at a convocation which marked the opening of the college's 79th year.

A member of the Randolph-Macon faculty since 1952, Dr. Williams teaches art history. In addition to her classroom teaching she is a frequent lecturer on art.

She is a cum laude graduate of Radcliffe College where she also received her M.A. and Ph.D.

She has taught at Radcliffe, Hollins, and Mount Holyoke Colleges and Northwestern University.

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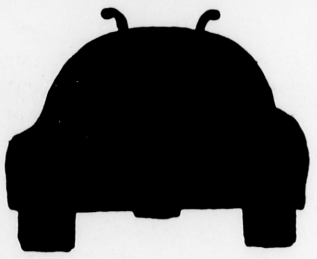

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Y.O.U.

Shortly after the death of Martin Luther King, several Middlebury students initiated what is now the Y.O.U. program as a contribution to civil rights. The program brings thirty twelve-year-old children from New Haven, Conn. to Middlebury for a six-week summer school-camp. The emphasis of the program is on reading, writing, thinking, and expression.

During the camp, writing and drama is taught to classes of about four children in the morning. In the afternoons, the student teacher-counselors, who are the entire staff of the camp, take their groups hiking, swimming, or work on an art project.

The two hours surrounding dinner are spent in intensive tutoring on an individual basis. Later in the evening, play rehearsals are conducted. On other nights girls take sewing classes while the boys work in carpentry.

The Y.O.U. program saturates the environment of the children with language arts and development of skills. They have been uprooted from their ghetto homes and are placed in a completely different situation, one that encourages them to verbalize their responses and ideas.

Middlebury is never made to seem better than the city because the children must return to the city and live there. To many of the kids, the city is infinitely preferable to the country.

The ideal result of a Y.O.U. session at Middlebury is a growth in the child's self-esteem, confidence, and ability to express himself.

The Y.O.U. Winter program this year will be in preparation for the summer camp. Interns will work in reading instruction and setting up language arts games and programs to develop the skills of the children who will attend next summer.

Those students wishing to intern must consult Dale Delitus because not everyone will be able to intern. The Winter Program is specifically for the summer school-camps, but acceptance as intern does not qualify the student for a position as counselor in the summer.

Cynthia Bear Heads Midd Coordination Center "Umbrella" For Student Volunteer Activities

BY BARBARA DUFF

During the course of a year at Middlebury, almost 25% of the students participate in college-sponsored volunteer activities in the surrounding communities. Because of this, the dean of students has opened up a post for a two-year senior, filled now by Cynthia Bear, as special assistant in charge of a coordination center. Cynthia defines this coordination center as "a sort of umbrella coordinating all college volunteers in the Middlebury Forum, the Big Brother-Big Sister program, the Tutoring Service, the Bristol Summer Program, the Saturday Morning Community Playground program, and the Head Start Day Care Center."

The Middlebury Forum consists of volunteers working at the Brandon Training School for the mentally retarded and in a school enrichment program for one-room school houses in Addison County, including Hancock, Granville, Salisbury, West Salisbury, and the Shannon Street School for special children. A few years ago, only girls worked in this program but now, there are almost as many male volunteers as female. The president of the Forum is Karen McDonough.

The Big Brother-Big Sister Program is sponsored by the Addison County Community Action Group. These volunteers become the "adopted" big brothers and sisters of towns-children, offering them companionship and guidance. They also participate in a friendly visitors program for the elderly. The program seems to have the smallest number of volunteers and is desperately in need of more help.

The tutoring service operates on a 1-to-1 basis for first through 12th graders in the Middlebury Area. It is headed by faculty-wife Mrs. Fred Cabot, and freshman Kit Richter who work closely with the assistant superintendent of the Middlebury School system.

The Bristol Summer Program operates a day camp for underprivileged children in the Bristol area for one month of the summer. Last year, five Middlebury students ran the camp, on a completely voluntary basis. The 25 children in the camp met five days a week and were taught different handicrafts and supervised in sports activities.

On Saturdays, all through the school year, Middlebury students also run a community playground where first through sixth graders learn handicrafts and play games. This organization is run by Annie Meachem. Volunteers also help run Head Start Day Care Centers in many Addison County areas and positions are still available in helping with these.

The hardest task for Cynthia right now is "not recruitment of volunteers, but the arrangement of transportation for all the people working in the various programs." She stresses the fact that even if you do not want to volunteer to work in one of the programs, students are needed just to give transportation to the different areas.

Another part of Cynthia's task is maintaining contact with the social service agencies of Addison County and coordinating the college volunteer activities with theirs. She works with the Office of Economic Opportunity in setting up the winter term internships of Middlebury students in Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Head Start Day Care Centers, and the Brandon Training School.

Internships

This year, there will be close to 18 internships for Middlebury students. Cynthia feels that internships "open up the possibility to people of working in communities, being of service, and educating." The internships are designed to give practical field experience in significant areas of service activity, and many students coordinate them with majors such as sociology or teacher education. The focus this winter term will be on training groups of Middlebury students to present programs of interest to children in primary school. There will be vocal, instrumental, theatrical, and art groups traveling from school to school with transportation provided.

Although she is a very enthusiastic Russian major, Cynthia is also very wrapped up in her job as head of the coordination center. She accounts for the two totally unrelated interests by saying that "My whole focus in education is to try to incorporate as many experiences as possible into learning. Studies should not be completely academic in the sense of theoretical 'book learning'." A social service activity, she feels, "gives a person a different perspective - practical experience, not just theory, besides teaching you how to run an organization and work with people." Of the courses she has taken, Cynthia feels Paul Nelson's public adnimistration class has been the most help to her.

At the moment, the Middlebury Coordination Center is a member of the National Student Volunteer Program which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. This organization relays information and ideas but Cynthia hopes in the future to form a statewide coordination center including UVM and other Vermont colleges, which would concentrate effort and effectiveness in solving the poverty problems of the state.

Anyone interested in working for any of the volunteer organizations or in providing transportation should contact Cynthia Bear in her Old Chapel office.

lights out...

continued from page 1

fee of $2,500. Cactus, five minutes after the 9:30 deadline was presented with the choice of taking the new offer or not playing at all.

The group apparently found neither course acceptable, and at 9:45, following an announcement by Grogan that the concert would not go on, Cactus started playing. The audience, restless for almost two hours, and perhaps wondering if anyone at all were going to play, cheered the group when one of its members said "we're going to play for free."

The Activities Board, understandably now wary of what was actually coming off with this third of a series of undependable, unpredictable rock groups, had a statement drawn up stating that Cactus would play for free. Bruce Grogan asked the group to sign; the group refused, probably hoping that their playing would give them the grounds to demand their original contract money.

The climax, perhaps, of all this disappointment and confusion came moments after the beginning of Cactus' first song.

From the audience, the scene was admittedly strange. Bruce Grogan's announcement that the concert was off was followed by Cactus tuning up for their "free" concert. Bruce again came to the microphone, this time looking quite unsettled, and announced "these guys are **not** being paid to play." Next came the first song, loud and hard; the concert was apparently begun.

And then the colored lights went out, emergency lights high in the rafters came on, and the only sound was the group's drummer starting what was to become a long drum solo.

The MCAB, advised by their agent to deprive the group of power, had ordered the power cut off. But the drummer was playing and the audience obviously didn't feel like leaving without hearing more. After ten minutes, the power came back on, and the group played on until 11 p.m.

Following the concert, the MCAB held ground and didn't pay Cactus anything.

The outcome of the concert muddle is unpredictable. The MCAB, however, feels it is standing on solid legal ground, and hopes to recoup at least some of its losses.

Trois Femmes En France

Three Middlebury College women were among some 106 students from 40 colleges and universities throughout the United States who set sail recently from New York aboard the 'Queen Elizabeth 2' for a year of studies in France.

Marilyn Frison, Laurie J. Lash, and Cornelia Russell, will travel to Tours to receive six weeks of academic orientation and introduction to French life.

Late in October they will move to Paris to enroll in the regular term of the University of Paris and various affiliated institutions according to their interests.

The Middlebury students will live in French homes during their stay both at Tours and in Paris.

The trip is administered by the Sweet Briar College Junior Year in France program.

Lee Webb Returns to Discuss Vt. Utilities

Geologists, ecologists, biologists and apologists for Central Vermont Public Service have all spoken on the question of power plants in Addison County. On Thursday, October 28 at 8 p.m. in Proctor Lounge, the Radical Education Action Project will sponsor a talk by Lee Webb of Goddard College on 'Vermont Utilities and the Environment: Who Pays? Who Profits?'

Lee will discuss economic aspects of the utility problem, drawing on his recent study of electric companies in New England and original research on local power structures in Vermont. Formerly a national officer of SDS and an investigative reporter for **Ramparts and The Guardian**, Lee is the author of a paper entitled 'Colonialism and Underdevelopment in Vermont' which caused considerable stir in the state this summer.

He is also on the Board of Directors of the Union of Radical Political Economists and is just completing a book entitled, 'Whose Welfare State: Socialism for the Rich, Free Enterprise for the Poor' (to be published by Random House and Vintage in Spring, 1972).

— REAP

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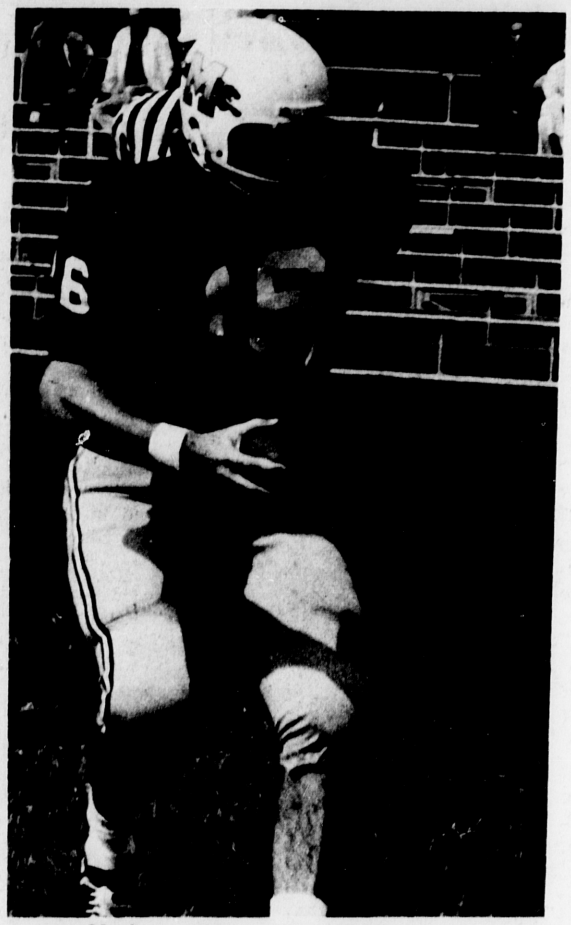


Mackey performs for parents

"B" Panthers thump Union

BY JOHN DOHERTY

The Middlebury 'B' squad came back from a month-long lay-off last Friday, to achieve a 36-13 win over the Union 'B' team in Schenectady, New York.

The game remained close throughout the first half, but saw the Junior Panthers survive the heat to score 22 points in the last two frames.

The Middmen jumped to a quick 8-0 lead, as they took the opening kickoff and drove 77 yards downfield for a score. HB Buddy Chambers carried the final 6 yards for the TD, then broke into the open on the following play to haul in a pass from QB Gary Bleakley for the two-point conversion.

Union rebounded quickly though, answering with an attack that moved the ball 70 yards for a 6-pointer, the conversion kick failing. They then took advantage of a Middlebury fumble on the Midd 30-yard line for another tally to catapult to a 13-8 lead.

After exchanging turnovers, the Panthers broke from deep in their own territory with a fierce ground attack. Backs Chambers and Watters broke through holes opened by the line of Huckaby , Doherty, Wilkins, Franchini, and Goldfarb, for solid gains. Bleakley went to Chambers again from the six-yard line for the score. The pass was incomplete on the conversion attempt, to leave Middlebury with a slim 14-13 edge that closed out the halftime.

Middlebury blew open the second half, as defensive halfback Mark Uppendahl recovered a fumble on the opening kick-off at the Union 11. The 'B' squadders capitalized on the break three plays later, as Bleakley found Keller open in the end zone for the TD. Larry Watters just missed the two-point conversion on a sweep right, as he was hit hard at the goal line. The Midd men had some breathing room, with a 20-13 lead.

A solid defensive effort forced Union into a punt on their next series that was run back by Bob Keller to the Union 48. Middlebury moved the ball to the Union 18 but let opportunity slip away on a fumble. The Midd defense again held, only to see the offense stall.

After a series of fumbles, the offense finally came alive, as Buddy Chambers scooted up the middle, then broke into the clear for a 76-yard scoring jaunt. Larry Watters swept right for the two points, widening the margin to 28-13.

Defensive tackle Brian Mostero set up the game-breaker, when he broke into the Union backfield to recover a fumble at the midfield stripe. QB Bleakley once again capitalized on the strong ground game driving to the Union 9, where he tossed to Larry Little for the TD. Watters was the target on the successful conversion attempt, to tie up the scoring 38-13 with just minutes left in the game.

midd downs norwich 3-0

Maintaining the momentum of the MIT match, the Middlebury soccer team clinched an overtime 1-0 victory against Norwich in a midweek contest. Midd dominated the game, but too much passing in front of the nets and a keen Norwich goalie denied the more pleasing report of a higher befigured scoreboard.

Norwich launched the first attack culminating in a save by Panther goalie Phil Davis. The Blue booters then carried the game to the visiting squad's end for the remainder of the first quarter. Midd looked overpowering, but Norwich goalie Michael McMillan proved that he would be a constant thorn to goal-aimed feet as he deflected a well placed shot to the upper left corner of the net by Kevin Candon. Panther Andy Jackson proved the originator of several Midd attacks as he skillfully combined good passing and hustle.

Period two saw a solidifying Norwich offense which seemed to auger a score when the cadet's Scot Sauter rifled the checkered orb past Davis. Fortunately for the Panthers, the boot caught the goal post at an outward deflecting angle. the pressure increased as Norwich again penetrated to striking distance. This time Davis responded by wingedly tapping a chipped blooper back overtop the cage.

On the ensuing corner kick, Dave Pentkowski, who along with an aggressive Ken Pabst anchored the Midd defense, cleared the ball and consequently initiated a sally which should have ended in a score. Eric Shapiro, upstaging the field with some excellent dribbling, broke free and drove to a menacing distance where he set up Charlie Jackson all alone on the right side. Jackson made a solo pass on the net but misbooted.

In the second half, the spectators saw a tiring parade of frenzied motion continuously volleyed from one end of the pitch to the other. By allowing one defenseman to lag back, Midd completely stifled Norwich's loose breakaway type offense, but were themselves unable to penetrate. Charlie Jackson redeemed himself with a streamlined boot which was averted from lighting the scoreboard only by a fantastic effort from McMillan.

So went the action to the whistle and on through the first overtime period. With 2:34 left in the second O.T. face-off, however, Kevin Candon brought to fruition the Panthers' relentless fury.

Although touting a passable record thus far, the Panthers booters have been playing without the aid of three experienced players. John Carter, the team captain, is out with an injured leg, and Jim Spitz has been sidelined with a heart murmur. Also missing is John Evans who did not return to school this fall. All of the trio were varsity starters last year. On the agenda for this week is an away match at UVM.

Panther Runners earn two splits

BY TIM KATZMAN

In Cross-Country last week, Middlebury ran against Vermont and St. Michael's at UVM, and against the Coast Guard and Amherst at Amherst, Massachusetts.

The 4.3 mile race with Vermont and St. Mike's was for all intents and purposes, a dual. The Catamounts had 31 points, the Panthers 32, and St. Michael's straggled in with 69 points.

Once again it was Joe McNulty leading the field with a reasonable time of 22:24.3. Midd held down the second position with Gary Johnson covering the course in 22:47. Next came Dag Bernsten in eighth with a time of 24:19, Rod Francett in tenth with 24:24, and Bill Holland a slot behind Francett in 24:27.

The loss was particularly disheartening to the Panthers (Coach Bower felt that Vermont would be somewhat flat after running the day before against U. Mass. and URI). Middlebury was in excellent shape to jolt the Catamounts until the last few hundred yards. It was here that Vermont's number five runner sprinted past a surprised Francett and Holland to secure Vermont's one-point victory.

Last Friday, the Panthers traveled to Amherst to run in a triangular with the Jeffs and the Coast Guard. Middlebury edged the Academy, 26-29, and lost to Amherst, 25-34.

I talked with Coach Bower following the meet. Although he 'did not expect to beat Amherst,' he felt that their margin of victory should not have been so great. As Midd has been training basically terrain, the flatness of the 4.3 Amherst course was to the Jeffs' advantage. Bower was pleased with Francett's performance, as with those of John Hird and John Estle.

The times and places of the Midd Harriers were as follows: Johnson, first with 22:21.1; McNulty, second with 22:32; Francett, 11th in 24:10; Bernsten, 14th in 24:31; Estle, 15th in 24:38; Hird, 17th in 24:53; Holland, 19th in 25:03; Dave Lantz in 24th with 25:31; and Bruce Block in 25th with 25:49.

Middlebury ran with Norwich and Union on Tuesday of this week, but the paper went to press before the results were in. Tomorrow, on the twenty-third, Middlebury duels Castleton away. On the thirtieth, Middlebury will travel to Boston for the Easterns. Bower will then have the task of determining which seven men he will run. The first four will probably be McNulty, Johnson, Francett, and Bernsten. As to the other three, Bower sighed, 'We'll have to wait and see.'

Taxi!

Booters fall to Trinity

BY TIM KATZMAN

Shades of the Williams game came back to plague the Panther booters when they played Trinity at Hartford last Saturday. Once again, Middlebury crumbled in the final minute of play.

As the statistics point out, the game was extremely close. However, Trinity had the advantage in the most important statistic -- the final score.

	Middlebury	Trinity
Shots on Goal	19	20
Corner Kicks	5	4
Goalie Saves	17	12

The first three periods saw both teams display rather impotent offenses. Finally, with 17:16 left in the fourth quarter, Brian Lewis scored with an assist from Charlie Jackson. Lewis, not more than six yards from the Trinity net, gathered in a pretty pass from Jackson and rammed in Midd's only lead of the day.

Trinity countered with a goal at the 7:49 mark. Peter Heimann took a pass from Snyder and boomed a kick by Phil Davis to even things up.

Then, with about a minute left in the match, Henry Marshall broke the deadlock with another assist from Snyder. Middlebury was unable to come back and trudged off the field with another 2-1 setback.

"B" Soccer Remains Undefeated

BY MIKE MUNROE

The Middlebury "B" soccer squad kept its record unblemished by defeating Norwich 3-0 last Friday at Wilson Field.

Norwich pursued an extremely physical attack from the outset, expecting to intimidate the Panthers. But the net result of their aggressive style was a bundle of fouls and no goals.

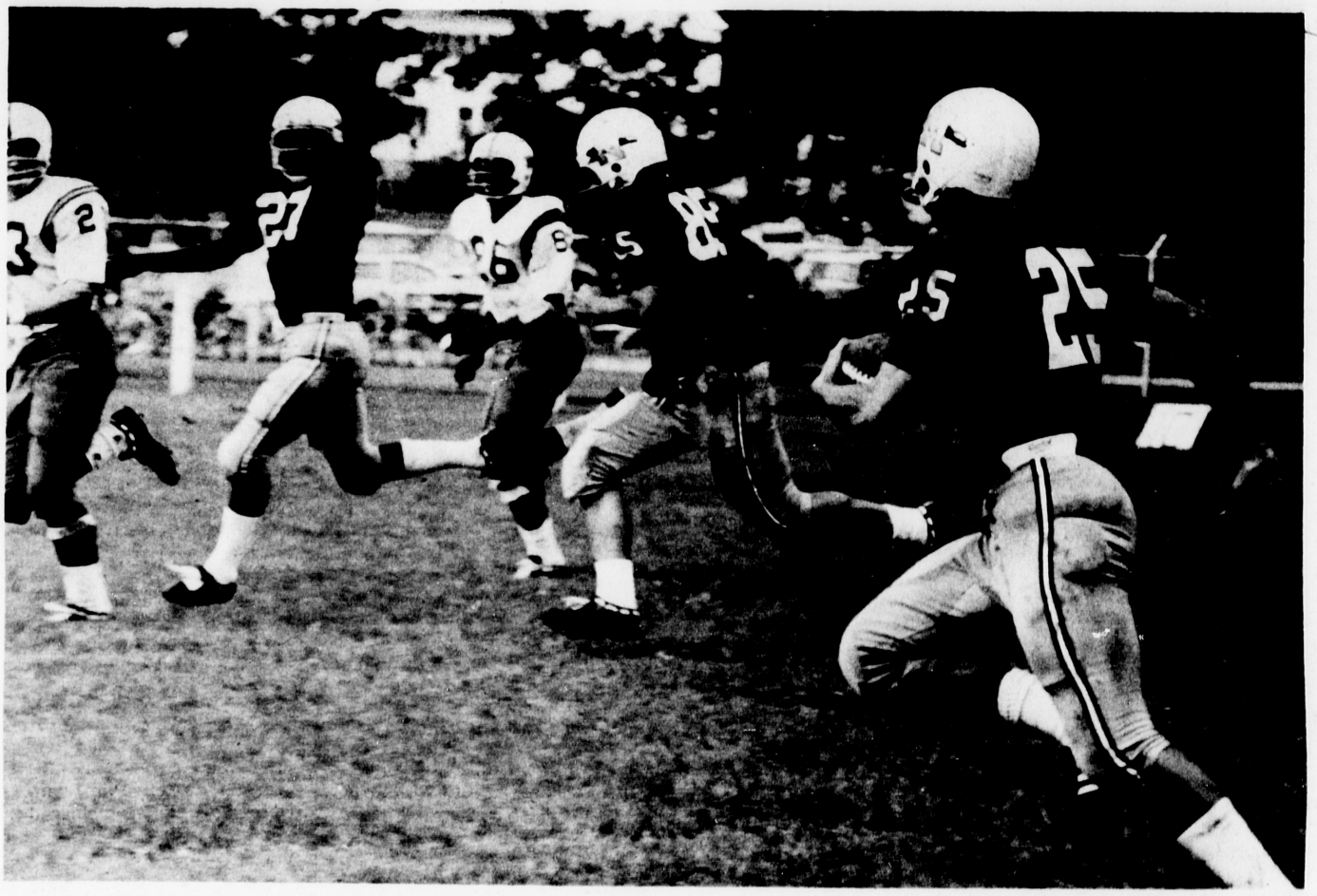
Middlebury did seem to be somewhat cowed by Norwich's rude welcoming. The Panther's offense sputtered and was mostly ineffective throughout the entire first half. Middlebury's lone goal came on a wicked shot by David Wilson which rifled past the Norwich goalie.

The playing field, made treacherous by a constant rain, coupled with an inept Norwich offense, allowed Middlebury to carry a 1-0 edge into the half-time intermission.

The second half saw the Panther's offense come unglued a bit. Gordon Barry added the second Middlebury goal on a superb shot coming off a penalty kick. It was Burly Dickerson's turn next. Capitalizing on a rather weak effort by the goalie, Dickerson was camped on the goal crease and converted for the final Midd tally.

After definite shortcomings in the defense during pre-season scrimmages, the "B" booters appear to have shored up this weakness. This was the second shutout in as many games. Granted, both R.P.I.'s and Norwich's offense have proved to be quite impotent, but nevertheless, a blitz has to reflect on Midd's defensive game.

The Panthers are riding high on a two-game victory skein. Windham College, on October 20 will present the next obstacle to keeping that streak intact.



Pollux Takes Fall Regatta

BY RICH DUFF

Before a small group of parents and other spectators, seniors Dave Crocker and Sue Cashman swooped to victory in the fall Regatta in **Pollux**, one of seven College-owned "Mercury" sailboats.

Twelve two-man crews participated in the event, which was held at L'Ecole Champlain near Ferrisburg, Vermont. Two qualifying races were held; those who finished in third place or better were eligible for the "championship."

At the start of the final race, the two boats to watch seemed to be that manned by sophomores Ladd Ross and Jeff Schutz, who had won the first race in **Alstair**, and that under the guidance of Frank Laird and Jeff Gerdes, both freshman, who piloted **Taurus** to victory in the second qualifying event.

But at the finish, it was a day for the dark horses. The winning Crocker-Cashman team had finished only second in the second race and the runners-up, sophomores Lani Morrill and Peggy Hart, had finished third in the first qualifier. Victory was sweet indeed; the winners of each race received a pie as a prize.

The Regatta climaxed the sailing classes which are part of the College athletic program and also gave more experienced sailors at the College a chance to show their stuff. Though the competition was brisk, a spirit of camaraderie and fun prevailed and various races of a less serious nature were held for those who did not qualify for the championship.

Panthers Blitz Hamilton for Parents Weekend, 61-18

BY JOHN DOHERTY

The Middlebury Panthers rebounded from last week's tough loss to Williams to dump Hamilton, 61-18.

The crowd of parents that filled the Porter Field stands saw quarterback Pete Mackey strike lightning-quick, as he hit halfback Phil Pope with a 39-yard bomb on the fourth Middlebury play of the game. Mackey's successful kick jumped the Middmen out to a 7-0 lead.

The Continentals then mounted their only sustained drive of the half, as they came from their own 30 and moved to the Middlebury 16 before being stopped.

A run by Pope, a Mackey-to-Cooper pass, and another quick sprint by Pope, found the Panthers again on the scoreboard. Mackey's kick was good, making it 14-0 in the still young first quarter.

Stopped in their own territory, Hamilton was forced to punt. Bob Keller provided fine field position, as he ran the kick back to Hamilton's 46. Two plays later, Tom O'Connor hauled in a Mackey pass for another six points. The kick was wide, as the scoreboard read Middlebury 20, Hamilton 0, with 5:05 to go in the first quarter.

The action centered about the midfield stripe from this point until deep in the second quarter. The defense, led by the strong attacks of Jay Flickinger and Co-captain Doug Arnot, halted the Hamilton offense time and time again, only to see the Middlebury offense stall. One such abortive drive did force Hamilton deep into their own territory, however, and gave the Middmen the ball on the opponent's 45 yard line on the punt. QB Doug Cramphin having replaced Mackey in an effort to move the team, finally hit pay dirt with passes to split-end Junior Coleman and O'Connor to move the ball to the Hamilton four. O'Connor punched it across from there, and Mackey kicked the extra point, to give Middlebury a 27-0 lead.

The Continentals managed to cross the midfield stripe before punting to the Midd 13 on their next series. The disadvantageous field position was the downfall of QB Cramphin, however, as he was caught in the end zone for a safety. The 27-2 score stood until the half-time whistle.

Pete Mackey, back at the helm, opened up the second half in much the same fashion as he had done in the opening minutes of the game. A 26-yard pass to tight-end Terry McQuirk set up a 50-yard scoring play from Mackey to O'Connor. Mackey's kick was good, making it 34-2.

The Middmen were back for more a short time later, though, as senior Dave Furney blocked a punt to give the ball to the offense on the Hamilton 20-yard line. Terry McQuirk brought it to the two-yard line and Phil Pope carried for the score, which, together with another Mackey point-after, made it 41-2.

Middlebury stung for its final three scores within the next four minutes. Mackey first found O'Connor on a 55-yard plan, then defensive half-back Bruce Gill ran back an interception 28 yards for a score. Cramphin applied the cruncher as he turned Barrington's interception into six points with a five-yard run. By the end of the binge the tally was an astronomical 61-2.

The second and third teams filled in throughout the rest of the game, gaining some varsity experience. They turned in an adequate performance, holding Hamilton to two scores, and eating up valuable game time on offense to preserve the 61-18 victory.

"...'cause we're big, and we're bad, and we're boss."

Fall Offensive ..

continued from page 1

Peace representatives and Washington, which will dramatize the ease with which the war can be ended;'

October 26 Nixon eviction Phase I. A memorial service for the victims of the Nixon Administration. An eviction notice will be served on President Nixon in a demonstration calling for support of a nationwide campaign to evict Nixon and the organization of a demonstration at the Republican National Convention in San Diego.

Question-Answer

Following the lecture, Mr. Davis entertained questions from the audience. A major discussion arose around the point of the Anti-War Strategy. One questioner asked if the Fall Offensive was not in direct contradiction with Mr. Davis' earlier statement that the movement would shy away from rhetoric and street theater tactics. "Doesn't the strategy that you are outlining alienate them (the working class and those that the movement is trying to reach) even further?"

Mr. Davis answered that the Washington demonstration is not seen as a Yippie action, and has a sort of "dignity" to it. It is trying to project a year-long strategy to be carried out in door-to-door campaigning in local communities. Many members of the audience were dissatisfied with this response and the discussion continued at length with some members of the audience supporting Mr. Davis, and others disagreeing, until Mr. Davis had to leave, at which time the audience went to dinner.

Interview with Mr. Davis

The following is an interview conducted by this reporter and Bill Wellington, Co-editor of The Campus, with Mr. Davis prior to his talk.

Q. How many campuses have you visited recently to try and drum up support for the Fall Offensive?

A. I've just begun. A lot of people have been speaking. I think this is the third or fourth place I have spoken this fall. This week is tough because I will try to be in three campuses a day for the rest of the week. It's a period when whirlwind campaigns are not really what move people or deal with what people are feeling. I think that it will be a fall that will gather a slow momentum towards the spring and summer. I hope that this Fall we can really put together a strategy that will be based not on another one short action approach to ending the war, but rather a kind of comprehensive strategy that is going to build power from now to the 1972 election.

Q. What kind of reactions have you gotten from students on other campuses?

A. I think that the time for rabble-rousing and movement rhetoric is over. I find people on the whole thoughtful and reflective: and interested not so much in exhortations, but in low-keyed thoughtful analysis of how to describe the period and how do we move. Since we do have the outline of a comprehensive strategy that embraces a variety of tactics, a national perspective, and a local organizing framework, I find that people can get in touch with it and relate to it. We'll see.

Q. Do you agree with using violence to get a system that is attuned to power politics to respond?

A. Everything depends. I think at this time in the building of our movement that we represent the basic political power most committed to stopping the violence of particularly Nixon and the government. I think we have a long way to go in the development of a nature movement that may at points use resistance and may at points have actual showdowns. I just don't think that it is an accurate understanding of the time that we are in, to think that armed struggle for young people is the most effective way to build a mass movement.

Q. How do you feel about the Hog Farm Movement, People's Park, Wavy Gravy, and what Ken Kesey says about fighting the war by simply walking away from it?

A. The idea of building our own institutions, and counter-institutions, is right and needs to be done a lot more. Groups that give expression to our culture, our politics, and our life style are far out. I think the thing we need most now is to commit ourselves to basically going back out into the country. I think that we are too isolated and limited to high schools, campuses, and youth communities: and that young people as a generation have got to get out now and engage the whole country in a real encounter over our politics, over our visions, and over our future.

Rennie Davis speaks as Redfield Proctor looks on

Alumni Giving Leads to Grant

President James Armstrong announced this week that Middlebury College has won the U.S. Steel Foundation's Grand Award for Improvement in Alumni Giving. Middlebury will receive a $4000 unrestricted grant and the 'Mobius Strip' trophy from the United States Steel Foundation, who has sponsered the alumni giving incentive awards program since 1959.

A panel of judges selected the winners of the grand award from among 894 institutions which report to the Council for Financial Aid to Education and the American Alumni Council. Emphasis is placed on the amount raised through annual giving and the number of alumni contributors.

Factors contributing to Middlebury's receiving the prize were a budgeted goal, an increase in the size of the average gift, a broadened base of support, development of a new structure of team leaders for solicitation, and establishment of an annual phonathon reaching younger alumni.

The award was based on the 1969-70 academic year, which showed a 41% increase in alumni annual giving and a 34% increase in alumni donors.

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Consumer Group Organizing in Vt.

Last Saturday, about 40 students met at Middlebury to discuss the establishment of a Vermont Public Interest Group (PIRG). The meeting, sponsered by EQ, was attended by students from about eight Vermont Colleges. PIRG's are the groups that Ralph Nader advocated in his speech October 8 as a method of fighting for consumer rights. PIRG's are already in existence in Minnesota and Oregon. The principle of a PIRG is, as outlined by Nader, that students must take the initiative in the battle for consumer rights. However, Nader feels that the variable nature of student interest in public affairs calls for a sure way of providing a continuing, effective campaign. He felt that their activities should be supplemented by a paid, trained staff of lawyers and other experts. These men would be paid

Since no small group of concerned people could possibly afford a staff of researchers, the answer to the money problem,Nader says, is concerted community action.

In Minnesota and Oregon,, a solution has been reached by taxing all students $6.00 per year, and applying the money to the PIRG. The $6.00 is refundable to any student, so that no student who disagrees with the PIRG will be forced to pay for it.

The result of the tax in Minnesota, paid by students on 18 campuses, has been the generation of $300,000 with which to fun d the PIRG.

PIRG AT MIDDLEBURY

Within the next month, students interested in the PIRG will be trying to get a petition signed by over half the student body supporting establishment of a PIRG by student assessment. The petition would be presented to the Board of Trustees. If the PIRG becomes a reality at Middlebury, the next challenge would b e to create a cohesive state-wide organization. The College groups would be brought together in a state PIRG board that would have executive power to hire a professional staff and direct their efforts. Once a state board is operating, supporters say, the next task would be to organize and involve the com-

In Vermont, High School students will approached in particular. In addition, any group of over 200 citizens that contributes the established amount would be allowed to have a member on the state board.

Experiences in Minnesota and Oregon show that all this is possible. What is not yet known is what exactly what a PIRG will do. The PIRGS in both states have just been organized and have yet to become active operationally. Pamphlets and speakers say that the groups will fight for the public interest, but they do not state any particulars. The most likely answer it that they will loosely parallel Nader's Raiders,, exposing conflicts of interest, corruption, safety hazards, and environ mental abuses.

Plans for PIRG in Middlebury and Vermont apparently face many problems. The most immediate is the possibi lity that the Middlebury community will not provide a strong petition. Even if students are enthusiastic, PIRG supports say, there is a possibility that the trustees would then refuse the plan because it would involve a student assessment supporting a non-college organization.

Another unanswered question is the organization of a state-wide board that will have enough strength le ft for activity after fighting through the weight of its own red tape. A great part of the creation of an effec tive board must be the enlistment of wide-based community support, so that the organization will reflect the needs and vitality of the whole community. Wide representation is a double issue. It lends essential strength and financial power. At the same time, it makes the whole organization more unwieldy, calling for the concensus of a large and diverse group to make decisions and establish priorities.

A last problem is that of finding people to work for the PIRG. An optomistic note; the Minnesota PIRG placed a small ad in the New York Times, and received over 100 answers per day for a week, according to Richard Prario, chief PIRG organizer at Middlebury. Anyone interested in working to establish the PIRG should contact Richard Prario, 31 Chateau, box C-801.

Nazi Propaganda Film Shown As Thesis Study

BY ROBERT POLIFKA

A Nazi propaganda film depicting Hitler's emerging National Socialist order was shown on Tuesday, October 12 by the History department. **Triumph des Willens (Triumph of the Will)** is a two-hour propaganda documentary of the sixth meeting of the Nazi party in 1934 at Nuremberg.

The film was presented by Paul Lehman, a senior History majoy who is using the film in his senior thesis. He is studying propaganda film making in the Third Reich. The film was also being used as a discussion source in a History pro-seminar (HI 411). The seminar, conducted by Miss Lamberti, is studying Nazi Germany.

Dana Auditorium was filled with people to see the film. After it was finished, approximately twenty people remained to discuss the film and the impact which it had left on them. The discussion was led by Mr. Lehman.

Triumph of the Will was made in 1934 under the direction of Leni Riefenstahl. Introducing the film, Mr. Lehman explained that the film was made upon the personal request of Hitler. Miss Riefenstahl secured two conditions before she agreed to do the film. First of all, Hitler's minister of propaganda, Joseph Geobbels, would have nothing to do with the film. Secondly, she would never be obliges to make another film for Hitler.

The film covered the party meeting in such a way as to cast special light on Hitler and his relationship to Germany. Several students thought that the film could have been profoundly mind-captivating, with its many scenes of happy people and impressive parades, to a German audience viewing it under the conditions of Germany in 1934.

Miss Lamberti pointed out that the final scene of the film appeared to be a 'deification' of Hitler. The subject then switched to a discussion of whether or not one could detect foreshadowings in the film of Hitler as he later was. Murray Dry of the Political Science department expressed the view that intelligent citizens could have, and in some cases did, see what was to come and consequently left the country. Mr. Dry made specific reference to statements of racial purity which had been made in the film.

Browning Sosman then suggested that Nazism was a movement that might have taken many paths and that most people then did not see it in an evil way at all. Michael Reed added that today's society is one which impulsively views government very suspiciously. This was not necessarily the case, he said, in Germany in 1934. He felt that the film was being viewed with too much hindsight.

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student forum

continued from page 1

name: Velco (3), role of trustees (4-6), athletics (4-5), environmental responsibility (4-5), winter term (5), faculty and course evaluation (8), teaching resources advisory (3), pass-fail (3-4), major requirements (4), crafts (4), internship work experience (2-3), curriculum (4-5), library (2), and freshman program (5).

All those interested in serving on any of these study groups should sign up at Proctor Information Desk. Any question should be addressed to Bob Metzger, who lives in Lang 421, or another member of the Forum. By Wednesday a more detailed description of the working groups will be sent to each student in the college mail. The next meeting of the Forum will be on Sunday, Oct. 24, at 7:00 p.m. At that meeting the membership of these working groups will be decided. The two student representatives to the resources committee will also be elected. One of these students will be chosen from the community at large.

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BOOK REVIEW: *The Tenants*

BY DOUGLAS ROOKS

The Tenants, by Bernard Malamud (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, $6.95; 230 pages).

Bernard Malamud's new novel is his most compact work. It is a complex work, filled with symbols and allusion. It may well be, as his publishers claim, his best novel.

The tenants are two writers. Harry Lesser has been working for ten years on his third novel, all the while trying to redeem the failure of his second book which he wrote too quickly following his initial success. He is the lone remaining tenant in a decaying tenament building, refusing to move despite the offers of Levenspiel, the landlord, who wants to tear down the building. One day Willie Spearmint, a black writer trying to write a wholly "black" book, moves into one of the empty apartments. The book revolves around the relationship between the two writers, both having trouble with their work, but both dedicated (above all else) to their writing.

Although Willie's violent and destructive personality is prominent throughout the book, our attention is focused on Lesser. One suspects that he is to some extent an autobiographical figure, but the resemblance may only be slight. In any event, Malamud's problems and solutions as a writer must be reflected to some extent in Harry Lesser.

Lesser is having trouble with the ending of his book; he is writing well, and the end is in view, but he can't quite see what the end will be. He doesn't rush himself though, rewriting his first draft with meticulous care while the building falls into ruins. He will not move despite the steadily increasing offers of Levenspiel for he fears it will upset his writing.

The two writers' first contact results from Lesser's kind-hearted efforts to help a fellow author. Willie works in the tenament during the day, leaving his typewriter with Lesser for safe-keeping when he goes home to his "his white chick" at night. Willie is unpublished and eventually asks Lesser to read his work and comment on it. He reluctantly agrees, although as it turns out, with justified forebodings.

Lesser's criticisms are not taken kindly by Willie, who responds with invective, and storms out of the room. Harry's attempts to explain that raw emotion alone does not make good literature fall on deaf ears. Regretting his folly in agreeing to the suggestion, Lesser tries to turn back to his work. Willie returns in a few days and attempts a reconciliation. In the meantime, he has read Lesser's books, thus gaining a bit of respect for him. He still wants Lesser to advise him, but only on the basis of form and concerning whether or not he is on the "right track." Harry agrees to the arrangement, though he doesn't know quite why.

The writers go back to their work, but another entangling factor soon enters the picture. Harry finds himself in love with Irene, Willie's "white bitch," whom Willie is neglecting as he becomes more involved in his writing. He is uncertain if he should tell Willie and decides to wait for awhile.

The relationship beetween the writers reaches a crisis. Harry severely criticizes a chapter of Willie's book which he had spent weeks writing and re-writing, and then Lesser returns to tell him of his affair with Irene. The effect is disastrous. Willie begins beating his head against the wall, and he tries to throw Lesser out the window when the latter interferes. Harry goes to Irene's apartment and finds that Willie has already been there and blackened her eye. He returns to his apartment to find the door lock pried off. He enters and finds that his manuscript has been destroyed.

Lesser takes his first draft from a bank deposit box and agonizingly begins rewriting his novel. Willie has cleared out, and Lesser's work progresses slowly for months. He is then horrified to learn that Willie has returned after his long absence. He is torn between his desire to leave, and his deep-seated resolution to stay until his novel is finished. He decides to stay.

Malamud has set up a framework within a framework in this book; he writes about a writer (Lesser) whose work in progress is about another writer. We know almost nothing about Harry's book during most of the novel but are held by the process of the writing itself. We don't particularly want to know what Lesser is writing about; we are satisfied with his struggles and successes.

Lesser gains strength by reminding himself of past writers and their trials. He compares himself with figures from out of the past.

'What's more I'm writing my best book. Iwant all the good people on both shores waving their little paper flags, all those grays and blacks, to admit Harry Lesser is

Choir Lacking Usual Refinement

The Middlebury College Choir performance last Thursday was good, and the concert was enjoyable. The Choir was not, however, up to its usual level of excellence. The notes and the enthusiasm were there, but some of the refinement and polish which distinguishes our Choir as the excellent group it is was lacking.

The Choir started out with the motet, 'Cantate Domino'. This got the concert off to a slow start as the tempo was draggy and ponderous. Aside from this heaviness, the piece was well executed. The second motet, 'Call to Remembrance', was generally good. Some of the consonants on the releases were over-exaggerated and not together, resulting in a machine-gun sound effect.

The next two pieces were madrigals sung by an octet (a group of eight voices: two sopranos, two altos, two tenors and two basses). The singers in the octet were Kathy Page, Loring Starr, Judy McCormack, Jane Peatling, Kit Fuller, John McDonald, Bob Eddy, and Jim Rugen. The two madrigals were light and well-executed, the voices blending well except for an occasional straining tenor.

The next two pieces were Schumann's 'Herr, wie lange' and Stravinsky's 'Pater noster'. The first was a heavy, loud piece which came off well with the power of the full Choir behind it. The pitches seemed shaky in places but the Choir came through all right. 'Pater noster' also had difficult harmonies but was generally well-executed.

The octet performed the next number, Hindemith's 'Six Chansons'. This set is a series of poems by Rainer Maria Rilke put to music by Paul Hindemith. Basically, they are a collection of word pictures with corresponding mood music. The complex harmonies were handled quite well, and this set was quite delightful.

The next selections performed by the Choir were three pieces from Halsey Stevens' 'Campion Suite'. This went very well. The Choir seemed more certain of itself and surer of the music. The 's' sound in the second piece was too heavy and the front row probably received a bath. Aside from this, the set was quite good.

The final piece was Randall Thompson's 'Alleluia'. The Choir did great justice to the beauty of the piece. The 'Alleluia' is solemn and moving even when performed by a mediocre choir, but the intense excitement and passion the College Choir put into it sent chills down one's spine. It was a very effective closing piece.

The applause was long and warm, and the Chapel was full. Overall, the Choir did a good job. Except for an occasional sore thumb, the blend and the balance was good. Overly exaggerated consonants, a few shaky pitches and one or two draggy tempos detracted from the quality of the performance, but the enthusiasm and expression that went into the concert made it worth hearing.

Next Thursday, William Tortolano, organist, and Martha Kane Tortolano, soprano, will perform in Mead Chapel at 4:30 P.M. This is your chance to hear a good concert if you missed the Choir's performance. See you there.

walking away wincing

BY HUGGY SCHULTZ

It did sound good. Voter Registration Rally. Kind of like those frat open houses in the Spring. That smiles, free smokes, and doing all we can for you atmosphere. The site a good one for the senses - brick and cement pleasingly terraced under the Boston sun and skyline. A band and yet another : for you, young people, welcoming you with freaky flourishes to power through voting! And talking to you, man to man now, voter to voter, with aching sincerity. As earnest as the little old placard man, Life is from God - Abortion is Murder - God Save America front and back.

And it sounded good. Perfect statements, unquestionably perfect, and many hopes for all of us together. Vows seeming bold and "Vote for Peace" bannered behind the vow-givers. Tearful honesty tightening the bonds, but, strange— only they doing all this for us? No welcome from the Socialists and People's Parties, Communists and Independents? Ah, no welcome for them rather. They were refused, it seems, participating in the sincerity , smiles, and free smokes.

So sideline protestations were justified and started out firm and quiet, making sense. Oh, but the intoxicating justice of one's own cause and they were soon too much touched by their own tearful pleas, enraged by their firey examples. Statements became screams, soft sense turned up to grating.

And, sadly, the Socialists, too, the Communists and the Independents and the People's Parties, along with the perfect and devoid Democrats and Republicans, slipped over the brink to ineffectiveness. And people walked away smiling mock indulgently or probably wincing. Which is a good evaluation of what had sounded good— walking away wincing.

And Rennie Davis talked of the de-greening of Aquarius. Less moving were the smiling malevolent strategies for the de-robing of Nixon. Johnson stripped was not the answer to all our dreams.Neither is a naked Nixon. Propose a new ideal, not the next candidate, people agreed. Likewise, dump the man quietly and his bad ways with a fanfare. Don't debase the struggle to the limits of his name. Not "Evict Nixon" but "Re-Green Aquarius". Moving.

LETTERS

To the Middlebury Community:

The Editors of the Campus and I have discussed what might be done to compensate for deletions of substantive matters as the staff felt necessary in editing my article "Examination of Pumped Storage Plans" in the October 14th issue. We have agreed that the matters of central importance should be noted briefly in the upcoming issue. These follow. Should the reader wish a copy of the full draft in the original, he should contact me.

First, I noted that I was writing as a professional scholar in Public Utility Economics. I then listed credentials supporting this status. I stated that it seemed to me that the professional scholar had a useful role in the power controversy because emotion and information of mixed quality has made the formation of reasoned judgements extremely difficult. I would not have written at all had I not been a professional scholar in the area of concern.

Second, I clarified the term "consultant", since I have been consulting for Central Vermont Public Service for the past eight summers. Basically, the consultant brings outside expertise to a situation where it is needed. CVPS has n economics staff. My knowledge of electri utility economics has been helped by thi relationship and their problems may hav been made easier through my efforts. M work has been confined to the summer. have never been on an annual retainer.

Third, my article emphasized the im portance of authoritative data i discovering the dimensions of the problem Careful study of the data cannot help bu bring a higher degree of seriousness t consideration of the electric powe dilemma. The official statistics whic appear below were in the original draft. Summary measures describing the data did appear in **The Campus**. The consequences of these facts for the utilities were also noted in **The Campus**.

Fourth, since few, if any, people want new power plants built in Vermont, it seemed important to examine the possibilities of out-of-state power sources as well as Canadian. In addition to this examination, I evaluated the possibilities of postponing plants through voluntary reductions in power usage by the general public.

Year	Vt. Annual Peak in Kilowatts	Percent Increase Over Previous Year *
1962	286,000	
1963	307,500	7.4
1964	314,500	2.3
1965	353,000	12.2
1966	387,000	9.6
1967	429,000	10.9
1968	513,000	19.6
1969	536,000	4.5
1970	628,000	17.2

Year	Vt. Total State Requirements (KWH)	Percent Increase Over Previous Year *
1962	1,392,852,000	
1963	1,483,029,000	6.5
1964	1,568,374,000	5.8
1965	1,709,390,000	9.0
1966	1,889,497,000	10.5
1967	2,087,902,000	10.5
1968	2,276,812,000	9.0
1969	2,549,992,000	12.0 (11.9983)
1970 (by phone)	2,855,927,000	12.0 (11.9974)

*calculated by writer

King David with his six-string harp, except the notes are words and the psalms fiction. He is writing a small masterpiece though not too small. How small are the psalms?" Harry suffers through many agonizing moments, as when he suddenly thinks of a new idea for his book, possibly an ending. He is interrupted by Willie, though, and by the time he gets back to his typewriter the idea is gone. Indeed, many of the best passages in the book deal with Lesser's writings.

What little comic relief there is in the book is provided by the writers' conversations. They p provide much of the range of the book, varying from violence to comedy. Otherwise, the scene is flat and two-dimensional, from the stultifying atmosphere Lesser works in to the disillusioned people he meets.

Malamud uses foreshadowing elaborately. Everywhere there are signs that Lesser can not finish his book, but he works on doggedly. In the first draft of his book, the writer's name is Lazar Kohn, who was an artist, a friend of Lesser's. One of his paintings hangs in the permanent collection of the Metropolitan Museum, but it is an unfinished painting. When the writers have their first violent confrontation, it is the landlord who arrives to break up the fight.

"Levenspiel, holding his hairy hand to his heart, looked down at Lesser's blood-smeared face and spoke to him as to a sick relative. 'My God, Lesser, look what you have done to yourself. You're your worst enemy, bringing a naked nigger into this house. If you don't take my advice and move out you'll wake up one morning playing a banjo in your grave.' "

But Harry can't leave, and he doesn't know what to do about Willie Spearmint. He is both attracted to and repelled by him. He sees Willie as a kindred soul, a writer who needs hhelp, but who sees that everything is going wrong and then can't extricate himself. He knows that at any moment he may fall into the ruins surrounding him.

If there is a weakness in the book, it is probably the character of Willie. Strongly drawn as he is, he seems a little overdrawn at times; a little too animalistic, a little too caught up in his search for writing that is exclusively "black." Malamud has set up a tightly controlled situation where each character's actions inevitably affect another character, and it is the conflict between the writers which gives the book its impact. In this, Willie might detract a little from the book's effect. Even so, we can sympathize with Willie's plight. He has no outlet for his years of bottled-up frustrations except for his writing. It comes out there with a violent rage which con-

continued on page 15

Embalmed Ed Throws A Tossed Salad at TV

BY ANDREW SCHWARTZ

To really dig the 90-minute Ed Sullivan Special on CBS last Sunday night, you had to accept it as a commercial television extravaganza, a tossed salad of almost a quarter-century of Sullivan on the air, crammed into an hour and a half (including numerous commercials). You had to believe the newspaper and TV ads, flashing from McCartney to Sutherland to Jerry Lewis in 60 seconds' viewing time. I came to see the Beatles, the Stones, and Elvis (in no particular order) and I was badly mistkaken. As a Murray the K show, the Special bombed; as an Ed Sullivan Show, it was terrific. OK, the network could have done a lot better by using the reams of good material available to do a half-a-dozen weekly specials like "Ed Sullivan's Comedy", "Ed Sullivan on Broadway", "Ed Sullivan Looks at Pop Music", etc. but whaddya expect? Anyway, sandwiched in between the Mrs. Paul's Fishsticks spots and the station breaks was some great American entertainment.

Things got off to a poor start, I'll admit. Sullivan himself looked positively embalmed. Imean, the way he looked he might as well have laid down and died right there on stage, he was wearing a tux anyway. And it didn't help to kick off the evening with a legendary (four minutes was a lot on this show) tribute to Diana Ross. There were quickie shots of her various appearances, beginning with the original Supremes and later in combination with the Temptations (30 seconds each of "Back in My Arms Again", "Happening"". and "Get Ready"), down through the farcical vaudeville routines (Diana in top hat and tails singing an embarrassing show tune). Although this segment did give the viewer/fan some idea of how a nice girl from Motown got set up for her own spectacularly crummy TV specials, it was still a precious waste of time. The Jackson Five fared far better with a mere 45 seconds of "I Want You Back" later in the show. The Beatles portion was also well-done, though of course not nearly long enough. Including "She Loves You", "I Wanna Hold Your Hand", and "Twist and Shout" and later a shot of Paul on stage with acoustic guitar singing "Yesterday"—nice. Also great crowd-control scenes from the fabled Shea Stadium concert featuring the NYPD versus a couple thousand Beatlemaniacs. Talk about high energy! It was also notable for the group playing "live" in every scene. The Stones always played "live" for Sullivan but **YOU WOULDN'T EVEN KNOW IT TO WATCH THIS SHOW 'CAUSE THEY WEREN'T EVEN ON.** That's right — **except for a two-second cameo by Mick and the boys in a dizzying run-through of rock performances, the Stones were nowhere to be seen**. Instead we got California Nostalgia Dreamin' with the Mamas and Papas, the Everly Bros. singing "Wake UPp Little Susie", and Janis doing about a minute and a half of the old Eddie Floyd hit, "Raise Your Hand". This was middle-period Joplin backed up by her brass (Kosmic Blues) band and truthfully it was dynamite. For me, one of the best momentsof the show. Oh yeah, they **did**, thank heavens, include Elvis but his contribution was tempered by the use of a scene oculled from a later Sullivan appearance rather than his original gig. You know, the very first time when the camera would reveal no more of El than from his waist up (and pants were higher-waisted in '56 so it was that much more of a gyp for his millions of fans). But the way he manipulated the intro to "Hound Dog" in this scene showed him to be a far more polished performer than the Elvis who had first hit the Sunday night screen-scene. In spite of the near-inaudibility of the music, it was still a great slice of teen-age life, with the Jordanaires clapping hands behind the King and Scotty Moore twanging lead guitar— Elvis still in his prime, still the greatest rock 'n roll singer that ever lived. Everybody dug it.

But as I told you this wasn't just a rock 'n roll show, it was an Ed Sullivan show with something for everybody. Other good moments: Red Skelton as the man doing the booze commercial for the umpteenth time in a day (could Red rank with Ernie Kovacs as one of the greatest of the post-Chaplin comedians?): Judy Garland singing an incredibly soulful "Smile", her eyes wet and amphetamine-bright; Streisand, young and homely in a shapeless raincoat and terrible hair-do but really belting out her song; and Ed Sullivan-as-performer in a hilarious tour-de-force: suffering a near-coronary aboard Steve McQueen's dune buggy, shooting his spurs unstuck in a Western sequence, making kissy-face with a trained Russian bear (Kudos to the Russkis for a strong showing througout the program, what with the bears and Moisiyev Dancers and the best ballet sequence and even their very own show live from Red Square. Only Ed could make "Lenin and Stalin" sound like a husband-and-wife juggling team).

continued on page 15

S TO THE EDITOR

If one had read the original draft, he should have had a more precise sense of the nature and urgency of the power supply problem. The weight of emphasis was on data and its consequences in contrast to the sense of looking forward toward new avenues of approach to solutions which seems to me to dominate what was printed.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide a better sense of what I was trying to say.

Sincerely yours,
David K. Smith
Professor of Economics

To the Editor:

Extras filled the set. All were costumed properly proletariat; most had one eye on the leading man and the other on the cut of the stripe in their track shoes. He began his monologue, and cameras clicked greedily at every new gesture.

He spoke of the lost sense of urgency in the movement and of the loss of a movement. He talked about bombs and prisoners and babies born with no foreheads. He said time was running out.

'That's not true! He's fucked up!' the confident antagonists muttered periodically. 'He's so full of cliches!'

The main character went on to discuss the opening of the fall offensive in Washington. Mourning services would be held for the Attica and Vietnam dead, Nixon eviction notices would be served, and a candlelight procession was to carry the People's Grand Jury Exhibit in a solemn march around the Executive Mansion.

At this point the music over began, loudly, from the chapel bells: **A Mighty Fortress is Our God.**

'I can't align myself with such a short-sighted movement! There's no logic in your strategy!'

...**Did we in our own strength confide/ our striving would be losing...**

'Isn't the Jerry Rubin street theater scene pretty ridiculous? Haven't you learned that people just laugh at those things now?'

...**For still our ancient foe/ Doth seek to work us woe...**

He said we all needed a new beginning, and that it was really not too far out to imagine victory. He said he wanted to make sense.

...**The Spirit and the gifts are ours/ Through him who with us sideth...**

The curtain came down and the audience/ actors went home. They'd been acting in plays like this for three or four years now, and they were tired of them. Even the protagonists were bored with the plot.

It was a little easier now for them to wind down their enthusiasm for those people so far away, strutting and fretting their last hours upon the mucky stage of the Indochina theater in a tragedy which was, after all, rather trite.

Kathi Paton

To the Editor:

We would like to clarify the article entitled **Sell Cars, Buy Bikes — EQ Urges** that appeared in the last issue of **The Campus**. Reaction to it was mixed. Many students thought that one idea expressed in the article (that those concerned about the environment should sell their cars and buy bicycles) was a valid and worthwhile one; others laughed at it.

The reaction of those who laughed was expected because we realize that it is ridiculous to assume that students in their present state of mind will take our advice and actually replace their cars with bikes. On the other hand, the favorable reaction was encouraging.

But those who laughed probably constitute a large majority of the school, because their belief in the worth of cars and their dependence on them reflect the attitude held by millions of people, both in this country and around the world, that the automobile is a necessity. This attitude is the basic cause of the transportation dilemma in which our country finds itself today; it is the attitude that will allow the east-west highway through Vermont to be built, destroying the New England countryside.

Students are the backbone of the environmental movement and if they consider that giving up something to preserve the environment is ridiculous, then it is absurd to expect the "older generation" to think otherwise. In such a situation, all that we can hope for is that this wide-spread attitude will change.

Middlebury does not at this time have anv effective means of mass transit which could handle the students if they were to indeed to sell their cars. But that is only because the demand for such a system does not exist as long as people do own cars. Any business is eager to expand if there is a greater demand for its services, since a greater profit is to be had by doing so.

It should be the policy of any state, and particularly those like Vermont that have not yet been covered by pavement, to start mass transit systems and to discourage cars and highways. Many states made the mis take of bowing to the automobile and now have so much of their land dedicated to the transport and storage of cars that they have found it difficult to convert to mass transit.

As the numbers of cars in an area increase, so does the need for highways. Vermont is, and will continue to be, forced to answer the needs of its motorists. **But if the students and citizens of Vermont get rid of their cars and show their need and desire for mass transit, the state will be forced to develop a mass transit system rather than construct highways.**

A more effective local and regional bus system could be begun to link all the towns in Vermont, if the people were to show that they want one. Before the advent of the automobile, there was an effective railroad system linking the coasts of the United States. It could be done again, and with modern technology the improvements that could be made are endless. If, pushed by public need, planning started tomorrow, such a transcontinental railway system and such a local bus system could begin operation in just a short time.

Getting to the moon and back has become a reletively frequent occurence and has become easier with every trip, but getting across a large city today has become a feat equal with the moon shots and is getting harder every trip. In New York City during rush hours, bicyclists pass cars and reach their destination long before a motorist going to the same place arrives and finds a parking space.

Much of the travel at Middlebury is short-range; bikes could be more effective for this than cars. For long-range travel the bus and rail system above would more than suffice. A system for getting out of town into the country to a particular farm still remains to be worked out; but if even a fraction of the technological zeal that has gone into the development of weapons and moon rockets were turned upon this problem, it could undoubtedly be solved quickly.

The earth is rapidly being covered with asphalt by governments acting in response to motorists. The time has come to stop laughing and to start facing up to the fact that something "drastic" has to be done soon.

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The Fable

of the fish and the hobgoblin

"What is the use of mental activity??" queried the hobgoblin.

"Oh, Oh, Oh!" A smile races across the fish's sucker. "I'm so glad you asked. Why, how dull we would be if we did not stir ourselves with mental gyrations in so many fields such as : anthropology, astronomy, arkeyology (a science whose origin is directly related to the excavation of Noah's Ark), beallogy (which as it includes the perusal of the "modus vivendi" of my noble species is the be-all and the end-all) eekology (if all the insects only knew what a villain is man (the erudite fish gloated secretly at his Shakespearean quotation) they would do well to emit the "eek"), that it leaves me quite breathless."

There was some truth in the fish's last words, for his sucker was contracting as an alarming rate and his blood was banging rudely at his heart.

"So, in short, does all this learning raise one closer to perfection??"

"Precisely, sir, it marks an arrival at perfection, unblemished perfection."

"Would you define the state of perfection, sir?"

The poor hobgoblin's question which was so unlearned seemed to grate on the fish's refined nerves.

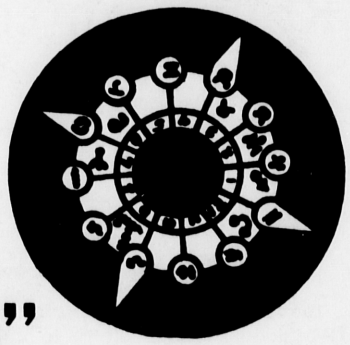
"Why, sir, if you were to have studied all the aforesaid as I have, no such question, rather like a belch, would have erupted."

The hobgoblin's carbuncular brow contracted in bewilderment as he stammered, "But, but, but, sir, without being offensive, I believe you have evaded my..."

A malicious jeer barely had flickered on the fish's sucker, before it stuck forth and swallowed the hobgoblin in one perfect gulp.

BY LORRAINE MURRAY

Astrology



CANCER - "The Prophet"

BY RON DUQUETTE

Cancer, the fourth sign of the Zodiac, the Crab, the Teacher, the Prophet. They are cardinal water, a female, negative sign. Cancer, as in any water sign, is emotional. Perhaps it should be said that they are more openly emotional than their Scorpio and Pisces brethren. "I feel" is likely to be mixed often with their speech, and is strongly indicative of how they operate.

A Cancer is surprisingly reserved; timid, most would say, but I think it's more a means of measuring those with whom he deals. You've seen a crab at the beach: they walk sideways, first one way, then the other, then backwards; but should the desired object move, and BINGO! the Crab's got it. It's not so much that the Crab can't make up his mind; it's just that he wants to be sure that this is what he wants, which tends to make people think that he's indecisive. Well, Cancer is certainly not going to rush into things.

Cancers being as sensitive as they are are often prone to the doldrums, or a sudden inexplicable fit of the giggles, reaching (or screeching) to a "lunatic laugh". Curious thing: a lunatic laugh for someone ruled by the Moon (Luna). It certainly fits.

Cancers, men and women, are great cooks, and if they invite you home to eat with them, you will feast until you have no more room save for a satisfied sigh.

Security is a great concern of this sign. Security with mother from the womb; security after birth, they cling hard and long (too long) to mama's apronstrings (unless the Moon-Sign is self-sufficient); the security of money, not for power, but for the protection it'll give; and the security of land, home, property — again, less so if the Moon is in a wandering sign (Gemini, Sagittarius).

The Cancer lady, if she fusses over herself, will look like a million - but- she's prone to worry and worry her man about "how she looks". Quite handy with a needle and thread (or sewing machine, most likely), they love to create with their hands, being of quite an artistic nature in a practical way. They'll be shrewd with money, be able to stretch a dollar till it's a transparent penny. But beware! When the mood is on her, she'll spend $500, $1000 and more — EASILY. Why? She's moody, a woman, and realizes the psychological value of a "lift".

Cancerian men are likely to be good, hard workers, with an inherent respect for the past (unless with an Aquarius or Sagittarius Moon, where he ways he couldn't care less about the past. But one day even these will be caught by the past.) However, while their children are important to them, they might not be able to be strict enough with the kids, due to their own kindness of nature. They are excellent providers, good fathers, and most importantly, good men. They are loyal to a surprising degree, but will support quietly rather than standing up and defending another noisily (Aries and Leo and Sagittarius, please take a note from them!) . Also these men won't argue for the sake of argument(Gemini and Libra-- did you read that?)

Any Cancerian employee will most likely seem to disappear into the background. HA! If he's going after something, be it promotion, position, raise, (or it should be said, the Truth), he'll get it before you can snap out of your fog. Not even the most shrewd and observant Scorpio and long keep a security-conscious Cancer employee from going where he or she wants to go. Now, it is possible to momentarily daunt them, and for them to withdraw into their little corners and brood, which is most dangerous for everyone concerned, especially the Cancer.

Cancers are a cardinal sign, and therefore are prone to aspire to the top positions. These bosses will not, however, storm in and out, roar, send secretaries shrieking for help, or any such nonsense. Hardly! What they want to do is 1) secure their own position, and 2) secure the company or operation's base. I warn Aries and Leos who are thinking that they should be in top places where a Cancer happens to be— remember this, that a Cancer carries the seeds of his and your destruction within him. He may well hesitate over doing it for a long time — but if he decides that he must in order to save himself and his own, then your fall, Ram and Lion, will be long, and painful, and irreversible. Cancers are kind — MOST of the time.

Cancer, as we've attempted to show, is kind, sort of maternal, security-conscious, and a very capable and loyal, if indeed moody, friend. It is to these apparently timid folk that the title "Prophet" is given, for they, like the maternal sea, see things that were, and are, and shall be - and their sources of information are from beyond the conscious.

DATES: June 22 - July 22
RULER: Moon
SYMBOL: Crab
COLOR: Violet, Green, Grey
METAL: Silver
JEWEL: Moss-Agate, Emerald
DESIGNATION: Cardinal Water
FAMOUS CANCERIANS: Buckminster Fuller, David Brinkley, J.D.Rockefeller, Calvin Coolidge, Jean Anouilh, Gina Lollobrigida, Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, Ernest Hemingway, Saul Bellow, Marc Starr, Henry VIII, Marshall McLuhan, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Bill Cosby

NEXT WEEK: Leo the Lion

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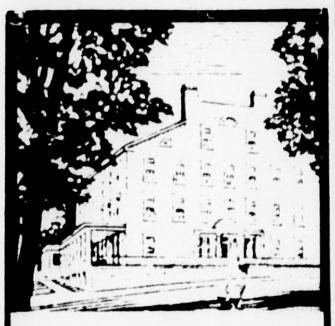

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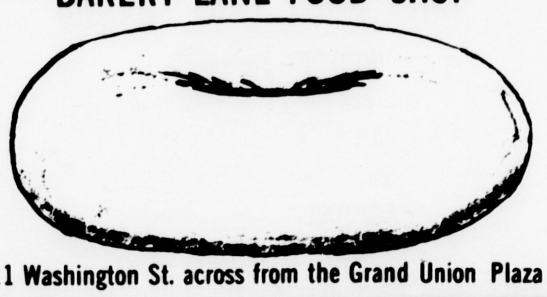

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7.75 x 14	F-78-14	$23.45	$2.14
7.75 x 15	F-78-15	$23.95	$2.16
8.25 x 14	G-78-14	$24.40	$2.32
8.25 x 15	G-78-15	$24.95	$2.37
8.55 x 14	H-78-14	$26.55	$2.50
8.55 x 15	H-78-15	$26.95	$2.54

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Round Three of Campaign GM:

Where Does Middlebury Stand ?

BY HOWARD BURCHMAN
AND STEVE EARLY

The recent appearance of Ralph Nader at UVM and subsequent efforts to organize a student- financed Public Interest Research Group in Vermont have stimulated considerable interest in the problem of corporate domination of our society and economy.

Nader's consumer protection and environmental crusades have clearly developed into a broad attack on concentrated corporate power, on big business itself. Students and others in the state are now responding to his call for 'active citizenship' and 'grass-roots organization' aimed at countering the influence of the great corporations and making them accountable to workers, consumers, and the general public.

Too Late for Campaign GM

At Middlebury, student concern in this area has unfortunately developed about six months too late. Last spring, the College, led by its Board of Trustees, once again rejected the opportunity to participate in a Nader-sponsored effort to reform the nation's largest corporation. At issue was Campaign GM and the College's responsibility to promote corporate responsibility by voting its 7,300 General Motors stock proxies in favor of the campaign's three reform proposals.

Nader speaking at St. Cloud State College

The proposals represented an attempt to give all GM constituents--shareholders, employees, consumers and dealers--access to corporate information and a way of participating in the process of corporate decision-making. Included were a Proposal on Shareholder Democracy (an amendment to the by-laws providing for actual shareholder nomination of candidates for the GM Board of Directors); a proposal on Constituent Democracy (an amendment giving representation on the Board to GM consumers, employees and dealers); and a proposal on public disclosure requiring that GM provide in its annual report hard data on pollution control, auto-safety, minority hiring, and franchising policies.

Round 2 More Moderate

In many ways, the structural changes demanded last spring during Round 2 of Campaign GM were far more moderate than those proposed during Round 1. When young lawyers from the Washington-based Project on Corporate Responsibility began their effort in early 1970, their stated objective was to win support for resolutions calling for the addition of three representatives of the public to the GM Board and the creation of a watch-dog committee--with access to the corporation's records-- to investigate and report on GM's past and present attempts to produce safe, pollution-free cars.

Not surprisingly, the reformers lost this initial battle with management. However, in the process of winning less than 3% of the proxy votes at the May, 1970 annual meeting, campaign director Philip Moore and his colleagues managed to precipitate a minor crisis of conscience among colleges and universities, liberal foundations and church groups holding GM stock.

Institutional Investors

Campaign supporters, who included 16 Congressmen and several Senators, argued that these institu tions had a special responsibility to influence the behavior of corporations in which they had investments. This challenge set off a lively debate among institutional investors about their role as agents of social change.

As a result, during Round 1, the campaign received support from several colleges (Brown, Amherst, Tufts), while a few other large share-holders either abstained or, like the Rockefeller Foundation, opposed the Campaign proposals but notified GM of their dissatisfaction with the company's progress in the public interest field.

Last spring, Campaign GM decided to focus its effort on colleges and universities where the struggle in 1970 had been particularly intense (at MIT, Harvard, and Princeton, Trustee Boards had ignored evidence of overwhelming student-faculty support and voted with management). The debate at these schools usually centered on how to reconcile social concern with the need to maximize return on investments essential to the institution's endowment. Closely related was the question of who should make investment decisions and determine investment policy--the trustees alone or student-faculty-trustee bodies?-- and the problem of what criteria should be established to govern institutional stands on particular proxy-fight issues.

No Neutrality

Those who argued that colleges should take no stand, because of their traditional 'neutrality' on social and political matters, clearly had no case to defend. As Professor Norman Care of Oberlin recently observed in **The New Republic**:

> 'The interesting feature of the investments case. . .is precisely that private universities, in their role as corporations holding stock, do have the right to bring shareholder pressure to bear on company policies, and seek new investment opportunities as they deem necessary.
>
> 'Indeed, as an owner and investor there is no neutral role available to the private school in such matters. Consistently voting proxies with management, for example, is no more neutral or morally tenable in the context of corporate citizenry than would be their analogues in the context of national politics.
>
> 'On the assumption that private schools will continue to support themselves in part through investments, there is no good reason for them not to use their relation with corporate enterprise in behalf of the public interest.'

Even a Harvard study, generally unsympathetic to social activism on the part of institutional investors, recognized that

> . . . when the University is **already** a stockholder, it need not remain passive in the face of substantial evidence that the company is acting in an anti-social way. That is to say, once the University has taken a particular corporate plunge, choice in a sense becomes inescapable; for it is a truism in the financial world that obstention in a proxy contest is a vote for management . . .'

GM and Middlebury

For student supporters of Campaign GM at Middlebury, it was obvious last spring that General Motors had long been acting in an anti-social way. (See excerpts from article by Philip Moore elsewhere in this issue.) It was obvious also that Middlebury College could back the campaign without endangering its endowment funds or even reducing the return on its GM stock (General Motors went into its annual meeting last May with record quarterly sales of $7.8 billion).

In response to a resolution initiated by REAP, the College Council recommended in March that Middlebury's Trustees support Proposal #3 (on disclosure of information) and indicated qualified support for Proposals 1 and 2 on Shareholder and Constituent Democracy. The Council

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Howard Burchman is a Middlebury junior active in the Radical Education Action Project. Steve Early, a member of the class of '71, is currently serving as a field representative for the American Friends Service committee in Vermont.

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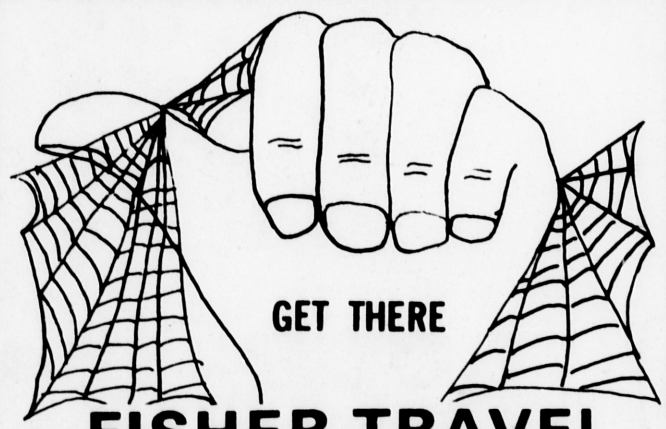

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What's Good for GM is Good for the Country

The following are excerpts from an article by Philip Moore which originally appeared in the December 1970 issue of The Washington Monthly, **under the title "What's Good for the Country is Good for GM." Moore, a lawyer and protege of Ralph Nader, is executive director of the Project on Corporate Responsibility and co-ordinator of Campaign GM. He has been invited to speak at Middlebury on October 30, along with a representative from the College's Board of Trustees, as part of a public forum on Campaign GM, corporate responsibility, and the role of the institutional investor. The trustees last year rejected a College Council recommendation that the College support Campaign GM, a Nader-sponsored effort to reform the nation's largest corporation.**

James Roche is chairman of General Motors Corporation. His car works, it never breaks down, and he has no worries about warranty plans. In his world there are no traffic jams—he commutes around rush hours. Air pollution, racial problems, and poverty are largely academic to him. In Bloomfield Hills, where he lives, the air and the people are white. Last year Roche was paid $795,000 by General Motors, or $379 an hour, 100 times what the average United Auto Worker earns and nearly four times what the President of the United States is paid.

Living in this antiseptic world, it is no surprise that Roche demonstrates a remarkable insensitivity to the problems that affect us today. He says that no blacks and women have been elected to the board of directors because none have been nominated. When asked who nominated the General Motors board, he answered, 'the directors.' Last year the directors nominated two new people, who were elected (as always). Under questioning at the annual meeting he said that these men (one the chairman of the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, the other an officer of Marshall Field and Company) were nominated by the unanimous consent of the board, and no other person was even considered for the job. When questioned still further by the press on black directors, Roche answered cynically, "There are a lot of whites who haven't been nominated either." On African employees in South Africa, Roche has said, "There are none who are foreman or upper management, because those are jobs reserved for white people."

GM's Economic Power

Roche may be the single most powerful man in the country. In his capacity as chairman of General Motors he contorols $24 billion each year in gross sales, giving him an annual budget bigger than any state in the country and every country in the world except the United States and the Soviet Union. General Motors employs 800,000 people, the largest employer in the country except the federal government. General Motors sells cars to more than three million people through more than 13,000 dealers (of whom 10 are non-white). Its customers buy cars, purchase tires, buy gas and oil, and drive on highways. General Motors has nearly a million and a half shareholders who get a chunk of the profits each year. It has over $400 million on deposit at some 380 banks around the world. General Motors annually provides some $250 million of advertising revenue to hundreds of television and radio stations, as well as to newspapers and magazines. It is a major client for many law firms around the country and a large source of scholarship and research money for many of our universities.

These figures represent massive public power. The press worries about its news coverage when General Motors makes phone calls. General Motors reportedly cancelled $80,000 worth of advertising in a Washington newspaper for giving too much coverage to "consumer matters." Sometimes the power is brought to bear when matters of high policy are not involved, as when GM temporarily cancelled its **Wall Street Journal** advertising after the paper ran a sneak preview of the 1958 automobile models. Universities get concerned when GM calls the scholarship office instead of the business office about stock voting, as it did in last spring's Campaign GM. The United Auto Workers strike power against General Motors has been exercised only once every 20 years, and the other auto companies consistently keep their prices on the par with GM in order not to incur its wrath. Law firms worry about representing dissident clients for fear of losing General Motors or other allied corporate clients. Bank officials worry about opposing General Motors management for fear of losing deposits. The list of power, as fundamental as it is subtle, simply has no end.

Planned Obsolescence Equals Progress

Despite all the potential good that could flow from this power, General Motors does incredibly little to solve the very problems to which its decisions contribute. While spending $250 million on advertising and $500 million a year on styling for new

models, i.e., how your car looks, General Motors last year spent only $12 million on anti-pollution research and development. If just once General Motors decided to develop a two-year model instead of a one-year model, it would have available some 40 times what it now spends on pollution. But the current decision-makers have no such plans. Indeed, Edward Cole, president of General Motors, is quoted as saying that "Planned obsolescence is synonymous with progress" and tells stockholders that the cost of innovation will come out of dividends instead of advertising budgets.

It is actually far too kind to picture General Motors as merely indifferent to automotive innovations that would be in the public interest. The corporation has actively resisted such changes, and this resistance has become more obvious ever since Dr. Arlie Haagen-Smit discovered the chemical relationship between exhaust fumes and Los Angeles smog pollution GM put no pollution reduction equipment on its standard national cars until forced to do so by the federal government 15 years later. Instead, the company lobbied against every major air pollution bill, arguing technical and economic impossibility (the current line, however, is that the problem is virtually solved).

Steam vs. Internal Combustion

General Motors and its dependent companies have fought attempts to develop alternatives to the internal combustion engine, leaving the shoestring efforts by scientists and engineers to be strangled by lack of capital and non-coop eration from suppliers. In his new book, **What's Good for GM,** Edward Ayres tells the story of Calvin and Charles Williams, two Pennsylvania mechanics who built a steam-propelled car in their back yard. Ayres reports that in 1968 a new Ford was tested against the

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The Whiter the Bread, the Quicker You're Dead or Black is Beautiful

by

Vita-man

BY VITA MAN

Some people suggest that no wheat should be eaten at all. Others say that anything is all right. For now we will say that white flour, especially white bread, should be avoided if at all possible, and that only naturally baked, whole grained goods be eaten.

Let's consider how a loaf of bread comes to be and then consider how it is helping to build strong bodies 12 ways.

How Grain is Grown

Wheat is grown in large amounts out west, in soils that may be poor, with insecticides such as 2.4-D sprayed to kill weeds. Chemical fertilizers are added. The grain grows and is harvested by machines, and may be treated with such things as cyanogen gas (a poisonous chemical) to kill grain weevils. The grain is ground by steel rollers, quite a far cry from the old stone ground technique, losing nutrients along the way.

While the wheat is being milled, the bran, or outer coat is removed. This is quite nutritious, containing vitamins and minerals such as iron and phorphorous. Being so nutritious, however, the bran is not wasted. It is instead sold to farmers who feed it to their pigs. What is left for man is the inside of the seed kernel, containing almost no nutrients and the wheat germ.

De-flowing

The next, step, however, removes the wheat germ, one of the most nutritious substances known to mankind. This is sold to farmers who feed it to their horses (it helps keep them fertile), and to others who eat and appreciate it.

Now the remains (which would probably make a good paste) are bleached with chemicals such as alum, ammonia, gypsum (which is plaster of paris) and others, some of which are linked with toxicity in humans, and one nitrogen trichloride, which was shown to give fits to dogs.

Now that the flour has been thoroughly destroyed, it is "enriched." To make up for the approximately 20 natural vitamins and minerals which have been removed from the remains, four or five chemical vitamins and iron are thrown back in. In a bakery this "enriching" is done by throwing a few cheap vitamin tablets into the batches. These chemical vitamins, believed by some to be inferior to their natural counterparts, certainly do not make up for what has been lost.

Conditioning Dough

Now a disinfectant, calcium proprionate (which has been related to causing cancer) is added "to retard spoilage." The dough is then conditioned with emulsifiers and extenders added. These, too, have been shown to be dangerous, reportedly causing allergies and harmful side effects to develop in some people.

This mass is then stabilized by heating, sliced, and wrapped. The correct word may be embalmed.

The resulting product (compared to whole wheat bread) has lost 60% calcium, 80% niacin, 74% iron, 90% Vitamin B1; and the figures (USDA) go on. It is a cross between styrofoam and a sponge, certainly not fit for human consumption.

The same nutrients lost in the production (or destruction) of bread are lost in the processing of packaged cereals, macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, cookies, pastries, cakes, cake mixes, stuffings, and the list goes on.

Black is Beautiful

The bread and rolls served by Middlebury College are made of white flour, as are the spaghetti and moodles. Next time you're on the lunch line at Proctor, think of this. White flour is not only not good for you, but **can actually be bad for your health.**

What happened to the helping build strong bodies twelve ways? Your guess is as good as mine. I can simply end by saying that Black is Beautiful. Yes.

Recipe

Bread, Banana-Corn

corn meal, 11/4 cup
wheat germ, 1/4 cup
potato flour, 1/4 cup
soy flour, 1/2 cup
baking yeast, 1 teaspoon or package (softened in 2 tablespoons warm water)
eggs, 2 well beaten
banana, 1/2 cup mashed
honey, 5 tablespoons
blackstrap molasses, 2 tablespoons and 1 teaspoon
corn oil, 2 tablespoons

Put all dry ingredients in a bowl. Beat eggs and all other ingredients in another bowl. Add dry ingredients to egg mixture and mix them well. Turn into oiled bread pan and let rise (in warmish spot) about 1 hour. Bake at 325 for 50 minutes.

What's good for GM...

continued from page 13

Williams' car for pollution performance, and a Senate Commerce Committee staff report found that the conventional car produced, in Ayres' words, "37 times as much oxides of nitrogen, 45 times as much hydrocarbons, and 70 times as much carbon monoxide as the steam car." Nevertheless, the Williams brothers couldn't obtain financing to further develop their car from any bank--a plight perhaps related to the fact the GM board members hold directorships in most of the nation's major banks, including the following sample: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, First National Bank of New York, First National Bank of St. Louis, Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company, First National Bank of Boston, the National Bank of Detroit, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Montreal Trust Company.

Bumper Boondoggles

General Motors has also fought pressures for solutions to the minor problems which bother the auto owner and his pocketbook, such as crumpling bumpers. Current Detroit products cannot withstand crashes at more than 2.8 miles per hour without requiring expensive repairs for lights, hoods, trunks, and chrome frills. The car manufacturers have made little, some say negative, progress on bumper safety, even though the technology is readily available. Ayres cites a bumper designed independently by Menasco Manufacturing Company, which is "demonstrably capable of surviving crashes at **10 times** the speeds GM and Ford had publicly branded as impossible."General Motors argues that consumer style preferences hamstring bumper reforms, but the company leaves out other impediments--such as the crucial role that the limp bumper plays in maintaining the $6 billion accident repair business.

Monopoly Control

General Motors has opposed the little reforms just like the big ones, and through it all the key preservative has been market control, which depends on a lack of antitrust enforcement by the government. GM has been acquitted in only three of 17 antitrust cases in the last 40 years, but all the others had no great effect on GM's market concentration. And, says Edward Ayres, "The largest fine GM ever had to pay . . . was $56,200--and that heavy burden was shared with several other corporation." The GM automotive division remains immune from being broken up, even though it controls 50 to 55 per cent of auto industry sales (let alone its other holdings), while Justice Department guidelines interpret any market share above eight per cent as a violation of the Clayton Antitrust Act. There is apparently a certain level of power at which a major corporation can enforce its own definition of competition and monopoly.

What is important about General Motors is that it exemplifies a characteristic common to all big corporations --its decisions have a direct effect on millions of people who have no voice in their making. While a certain policy may seem good within the context of the GM boardroom as presently constituted, the considerations on which it was based are far removed from the larger public constituency that policy will affect. It is bad enough that General Motors' decisions have an adverse public impact, but what is worse is that they are made by so few people. If, for instance, consumers had a real voice in whether GM invested in auto safety or style, GM's policy might be very different.

Corporations once fought for independence from government, but now the big ones have become its fourth branch. As political reform should end decisions made behind closed doors by bosses, so too should corporate reform end the insulated decision-making of corporate executives. Large corporations are political institutions, affecting everyone.

ROCK QUIZ ANSWERS

BY ED GEE

1. Richie Valens and the Big Bopper
2. Castanets and cow bells
3. "Roll over, Beethoven, and tell Tchaikovsky the news."
4. Barry Mann
5. "They ran so fast that the hounds couldn't catch'em,/ Down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico."
6. Alley Oop
7. A—2
   B—3
   C—4
   D—1
   E—7
   F—5
   G—6
8. Rufus Thomas is Carla Thomas' father.

geography majors...

continued from page 1

Statistically, geography with 60 majors (including three in geographical environmental studies) has only three professors, while American Literature with 59 majors (including 20 majors in American studies in literature) and French with 66 majors have five professors each. Other departments with three professors include philosophy (12 majors), psuchology (18 majors), music (20 majors), religion (37 majors), and Russian (36 majors). Interestingly, geology (31 majors), physics (20 majors), and Spanish (25 majors) each have four professors, although none of them have as many majors as geography.

A symbol of what the geography department terms insufficient financial support is the Middlebury map depository. (A map depository is an agreement between the college and the government by which Middlebury is sent free maps under the condition that the maps will be available to the public.) Only in the last year and a half has it been financially possible to begin cataloguing the maps, and new steel map cabinets are being ordered at the rate of one a year to store them conveniently. (Many drawers in the old wooden cabinets are broken from the weight of the maps.)

In an October 11 interview, President Armstrong's reaction to the map depository was 'I think we should get rid of it.' He went on to say that this action would not be arbitrary but rather a result of faculty decision, although he said he would try to influence that decision. In terms of the environmental studies program, he did not determine map use to be important.

Armstrong strongly emphasized environmental studies as part of a new educational trend, but was reluctant to predict any resultant growth in the geography department. He suggested that geography may be in conflict with 'more basic sciences' at Middlebury and that it might be moved into the social sciences, where it is 'derivative' from such fields as anthropology and history.

Forbidden Fruit

Infirmary Receives Planned Parenthood Files

BY MARY HARRINGTON

All college women who have ever gone to Planned Parenthood in Middlebury will find that their charts have been transferred to the Infirmary for follow-up. For a long time the Middlebury Planned Parenthood clinic has been burdened with too many patients, including a large number of our students. Because their resources and time are limited and because their primary responsibility is to the women of Addison County, Dr. Parton has agreed to take on all of the clinic's college patients following the initial examination and prescription. If you are currently a patient of the clinic and do not want to go to the Infirmary from now on for yearly physicals, pap smears, and prescription renewal, you can request that the Infirmary send your chart back to the Planned Parenthood office. Planned Parenthood is sorry that it was not able to notify its patients individually, but there have been so many that this was not feasible. If you have questions about this, please feel free to call the Student Sex Counselling Service, 388-9076 or 388-6307.

College women interested in getting contraception for the first time are asked not to use Planned Parenthood unless there is no alternative. The SSCS has names of three doctors in Middlebury that are happy to serve college women, and their rates are very reasonable . The Infirmary is nor able to give out any initial prescriptions for contraception.

A few weeks ago the SSCS did a survey to determine need for a birth control clinic for our college students. 50% of the women in each class responded; of those, over 95% felt that counselling in birth control, dispensing and prescribing of methods, and emotional and psychological counselling in aspects of sexuality should be provided. 80% of the senior women said they would use the dispensing and prescribing services, 70% of the junior women said they would, 60% of the sophmore women, and so would 50% of the freshman women. If a numerical projection is valid, this means that there are at least 556 women here who either need these services now or would use them if the need arose in the future. According to the survey 50% of the freshman women would not be concerned if recognized by another student while seeking birth control, 39% would be a little concerned, and 8% would be very concerned. Of the sophomore women 70% would not be concerned, 20 % would be a little concerned, and 6% would be very concerned. Among junior women 60% would not be concerned, 32% would be a little concerned, and 8% would not be concerned. And 75% of the senior women would not be concerned, 21% of them would be a little concerned, and only 4% would be very concerned.

On the survey one student wrote, 'The Counselling Service belongs in areas of poor education more than on a college campus such as Middlebury. The students have the intelligence and are better informed than most Americans.' On the surface this might appear to be a logical statement. In fact it is an erroneous and potentially dangerous statement. While many students here are certainly intelligent, they are not often informed about contraception and many aspects of human sexuality, or worse, they are considerably misinformed. This is one explanation for the incredibly high pregnancy rate here, but not the only one.

A person's emotions are more likely to be the cause of an unwanted pregnancy, not his or her intelligence or the amount of his or her knowledge about effective contraception. Guilt, fear, anxiety, and a lack of genuine and honest communication between partners play large roles. It will be the challenge and goal of this column, a weekly endeavor, to explore the reasons behind unwanted pregnancy, poor communication, exploitation, and anxiety feelings among both men and women, as well as pertinent developments in and myths about contraception, abortion, and VD, and finally,discussion about what it means to be a sexual being from birth: how do we deal with it as individuals? as a society? What is the role of the parent, the teacher, the school, the community? What kinds of "sex education" will help the individual discover what will make his or her relationships and personal life rewarding and enriching?

NEXT WEEK: Pre-marital sex: Why must there be a price?

Notice from Campus Security
There is no parking on the drives in-front of the new dorms.

the tenants

continued from page 9

stantly threatens to consume him. His is a world filled with hatred, and though he sometimes tries, he can't make an exception for Lesser.

When reading a book like this one, it is hard to convey one's first impression. There is more there than can be gleaned in one reading. That, of course, is the mark of a work which transcends its time.

Turner Talks On Mystique of Mona Lisa

BY RICHARD VOTTA

One of the four faculty talks presented to the visiting Middlebury parents last Saturday involved an investigation of the mystique and myth surrounding the famous **Mona Lisa**. Richard Turner, Professor of Art, brought forth the idea that it is the impact of words on a piece of art after it has been created which shapes the public opinion, not the actual painting itself. By tracing the criticism of individual people since the early sixteenth century, Turner showed the metamorphosis of the **Mona Lisa's** personality.

In the first years of her existence, the **Mona Lisa** was considered a marvel of realism and the pinnacle of Renaissance painting. In the nineteenth century, her image changed when an Englishman named Walter Painter wrote a powerful and highly romantic critique. Soon, art historians in every country were creating elaborate myths concerning the painting, and an aura of mystery was added to the character of the **Mona Lisa**.

Sigmund Freud investigated the psychosexual drives of Da Vinci , and attributed the sensuous smile to the hang-ups of the artist. Marcel Duchamp, a modern artist famous for destroying traditional principles, bought a postcard of the **Mona Lisa** at the Louvre, and pencilled in a mustache and goatee around the venerated smile. Even John Lennon twisted her image when he said ,"The **Mona Lisa** is crap."

The thesis of the lecture was, therefore, that art is very often not the work itself, but rather the criticisms which have endowed a piece of art with a certain image or personality. The **Mona Lisa** is not as Professor Turner pointed out, a painting by Leonardo Da Vinci, it is rather a history of the opinions and impressions of countless people.

Round Three

continued from page 12

commended to the Board 'the aims and purposes of Campaign GM,' and said: 'The movement to enhance corporate responsibility seems to us worthy of support of institutional investors such as Middlebury College.'

Council members recognized, however, that any decision on Campaign GM had broader implications for the College's investment policy as a whole. Thus, they also recommended that the Board of Trustees 'publish an official statement on the responsibilities of the College as an institutional investor' and suggest means of 'implementing those responsibilities.'

No Trustee Response

In preparing this statement and establishing any 'administrative procedures,' the Council requested 'that the Board consult with appropriate faculty and students either by establishment of a formal committee or scheduled conferences.'

The Council's resolution concluded:

> 'The College Council is sensitive to the fact that non-action on the Campaign GM proposals will offer **de facto** support for GM management and may be interpreted as positive approbation of the company's policies. The Council requests a formal statement from the Board regarding the disposition of proxies in the case of Campaign GM for 1971.'

So far, there has been no official statement from the Board of Trustees on the responsibilities of the College as an institutional investor, no suggestions for implementing those responsibilities, no consultation with students or faculty, no conferences or committee, and no formal statement regarding the disposition of GM proxies last May.

It is known that the Board, presumably on the recommendation of its Finance Committee, did indeed vote with management on the issue of Campaign GM. This, of course, was more than 'de facto support' and can be 'interpreted as positive approbation of the company's policies.'

Follow-up Forum: Open or Closed?

An effort is being made to follow up the College Council's action last spring and elicit some response from the Board of Trustees. The newly-created Student Forum has established a Committee on Corporate Responsibility and members of REAP are attempting to set up a public meeting on October 30 involving students, faculty, one or more representatives of the Board, and Philip Moore, a lawyer who serves as Executive Director of the Project on Corporate Responsibility and Coordinator of Campaign GM. (The full Board is convening in Middlebury on October 30-31, and most members will be present.)

President Armstrong has so far opposed such a meeting, arguing that it should be a private session between a small group of students (no more than 20) and a representative of the Trustees with no spokesman from Campaign GM. Trustee Felix Rohatyn, a member of the Finance Committee, has agreed to meet with students under these circumstances, but student supporters of Campaign GM have also invited Philip Moore to appear on the same date, and hopefully an open face-to-face discussion, under the sponsorship of the Student Forum, can be arranged.

The issues at hand require nothing less, and all members of the College Community would certainly benefit from a full airing of opposing views.

American Food

With A Touch

of the

Continent

Brandon, Vt.

embalmed ed...

continued from page 9

Plus B. J. Thomas singing you-know-what under a mechanical cloud pouring water all over him— weird! Plus a quick summary of borscht-belt comedy with Alan King, Rodney Dangerfield, and Myron Cohen, all of whom are 99% unfunny but all of whom turned in better performances than did Jackie Gleason in his long sketch about a chump in a bakery shop. Plus a two-minute world tour of every international capital ever to host the Sullivan Show (am I going too fast for you?). Plus equal time (total 30 seconds) for every comedian who ever impersonated Ed on the Show. In fact, the only major omission was Jackie Mason giving Ed the finger right on camera about five years back. Jackie has dropped out of sight since then, TV- wise at least; maybe Ed dealt him right out of show-biz. Anyway, all in all, it was a Really Big Shew!

Stay tuned for the two-hour NET special featuring Cat Stevens and Leon Russell in concert which, when it finally reaches Vermont, should be nothing less than out-of-sight.

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